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We also purchase our DIAMONDS for cash direct from the Amsterdam Cutters and are thus enabled to sell at the lowest prices on the coast.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS  
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"The Only Quality Store."

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ROAST BEEF, per lb. ....40c	PORK PIES, 3 for 25c and 2 for .....25c
ROAST PORK, per lb. ....50c	VEAL AND HAM PIES, 3 for 25c and 2 for .....25c
ROAST VEAL, per lb. ....50c	FISH CAKES, per doz. ....30c
VEAL LOAF, per lb. ....50c	SAUSAGE ROLLS, per doz. ....30c
SHEEP TONGUE, per lb. ....50c	BOILED HAM, per lb. ....40c
CORNED BEEF, per lb. ....25c	OX TONGUE, per lb. ....50c

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Independent Grocers  
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Remember Mumm's the word when you want the "thoroughbred of wines" to drink to the health of the winning thoroughbred. Remember you can get a bottle of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry or Selected Brut at any bar, hotel or restaurant in the city.

## MORE REVENUE IS TARIFF AIM

Ambassador White's Explanation at Banquet Held in Paris

## NO INCLINATION TO INJURE FRANCE

President Schurman Speaks of Failings in National Character

Paris, July 3.—The annual Fourth of July dinner of the American chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay tonight was an exceptionally brilliant affair. Laurence Benet, president of the chamber, presided and covers were laid for 400, among whom were many visiting Americans. The guests of honor included the American Ambassador, Henry White, M. Barthou, minister of public works, Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, and Patrick Murphy. Ambassador White delivered the principal speech. The ambassador's most important utterances constituted an official assurance, addressed directly to Minister Barthou, that the American tariff revision, contrary to the idea here, was in no wise aimed at France. The ambassador explained that the United States, like other countries in an age of Dreadnoughts and constantly augmenting expenses, needed additional revenue and like other popular governments desired that the increase in the taxation should fall on those best able to pay. "In France," he said, "you believe in an income tax. We believe that money is most easily raised by custom duties."

**Taxing Luxuries.**  
Continuing, he pointed out that France enjoyed almost a monopoly in articles of luxury to the United States for foreign country, but I do insist that the contrary is not true. And pointing out that the final rate to be retained would be adjusted in conference, he concluded by saying: "I am convinced that when our revision has been completed the commerce of the two countries will reciprocally adjust itself, as it has always done heretofore. In the meantime I hope that the friendship of 131 years which has been advantageous to France and the United States, and to the peace of the world, will not be chilled by groundless fears that for economic American revision is hostile to French exportation."

**France's View.**  
M. Barthou, after paying a tribute to the United States and President Taft, recalled former President Roosevelt's words to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. "I can imagine war with any other country except France," as an eloquent expression of the deep underlying friendship between the two countries. The minister said that France could only await the consummation of the American tariff with some apprehension, which possibly might be easily felt on the other side, as both countries had ultra protectionists. "There is good ground, however, for equitable and reciprocal concessions. What we ask is not sacrifice, but only a conciliation of our interests." We cannot consider the hypothesis of rupture.

**Sees National Deterioration**  
President Schurman, in a thoughtful speech, warned his hearers that there was less enthusiasm for liberty and the rights of the man in the United States and Europe now than there was a generation ago.

The great powers today, he said, seem less concerned about civil and political liberty than about territorial expansion, colossal armies and navies, yet they cannot extinguish the yearning for democratic equality, and socialism is the nemesis of outraged idealism against triumphant materialism. Nevertheless President Schurman viewed with great satisfaction the conditions in the United States which had not escaped the spirit of the age.

"We have dedicated ourselves," he said, "to the exploitation of our resources with an energy so irresistible that it would not break the restraints of law and morality. Material prosperity has blinded conscience. The world of high finance and big business became a law unto itself by alliances with political leaders and bosses, and sometimes controlled legislators, governors and even courts. But the nation which recognizes its perils is already immune from the baneful virus, and the history of the present decade will be a record of American awakening. For this we owe a debt of gratitude to men like Cleveland, Roosevelt, Hughes, Folk and not the least to the much-defeated Bryan. President Taft is happily demonstrating the possibility of combining a government of law with a policy of just and sane reform of corporate abuses."

**Win for Travis**  
Utica, N. Y., July 3.—Walter J. Travis won first honors in the open

## FAIL TO FIND DESPERADO

Posses Unable to Locate Murderer of Constable Decker of Ashcroft

## FRUITLESS SEARCH NOW ABANDONED

Dead Bandit Identified as Leader of Gang of Train Robbers

Vancouver, July 3.—The engineer and fireman of the C. P. R. train which was held up two weeks ago have identified the body of the man shot by Constable Decker on Monday night at Ashcroft as that of the leader of the three robbers.

## FOR RETALIATION

U. S. Senate Adopts Maximum and Minimum Provisions of Tariff Bill

Washington, July 3.—The maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff bill were adopted by the senate today by a vote of 36 to 18. The final action upon this amendment came at the close of a day devoted to a lively discussion of the proposed retaliatory measures that brought out a great variety of views as to the advisability of enacting such legislation.

## FOUR MURDERED TO GET MONEY

Shocking Crime in South Dakota—Man Arrested on Suspicion

Aberdeen, S. D., July 3.—J. W. Christie, a farmer living near Rudolph, his wife, his daughter Mildred, 18 years, and a farm hand, were murdered today by a tramp, whose name is not yet known. It is supposed that the murders were the result of an attempt to get a large sum of money deposited in the house in Christie's home. The murders were discovered when John T. Romaine, the father of the young man who was murdered, went to the Christie's home to visit his son.

Mr. Christie, who was also a grain buyer, and one of the most prosperous farmers in the northwest, was milking a cow in the yard when the unknown person or persons shot him dead. The murderers hurried to the house, and finding Mrs. Christie and her daughter and the Romaine boy, who was visiting at the house, they began firing upon them. The first shots took effect, and the two women and the boy fell dead.

It is supposed that the men who committed the crime were acquainted to some extent with the Christie family, for few people know that Christie kept large sums of money in his house. It is believed he had several thousand dollars in his house at the time of the murder. The entire countryside is wrought up. Bands of farmers were immediately organized, and search for the murderers was begun.

Emil Victor was arrested in Northville, twenty miles south of the scene of the murder, and brought to Aberdeen this evening. Victor worked in Rudolph up to a week ago, when he had published in an Aberdeen paper that he was about to take a trip to visit his father, proprietor of a large department store in Buffalo. He is said to have had on his person some small articles partly identified as belonging to the Christie family.

Examination of Mr. Christie's body showed that in addition to being shot, his skull was crushed by a hammer. Mrs. Christie was shot as she ran out on the porch of the house at the sound of the other shooting. The bullet entered her breast, evidently from a gun held against her body. Mildred Christie, the daughter, was attacked as she came from her bedroom. Her night dress was torn from her, and she was shot in the head and thrown back on her bed. Michael Romaine, aged 14, was shot beside Mr. Christie's body in the barn, and his skull also was crushed with a hammer. The murderers ransacked the house, but are not known to have obtained anything.

## JOE CAPILANO'S WORK

Mischief Maker Believed to Be Cause of Trouble Among Northern Indians

Vancouver, July 3.—Sam Stewart, of the Indian department at Ottawa, is here and will go north with the Indian agent to hold a big pow-wow with the Indian chiefs on the questions of reserves and fishing rights. Officials believe that no trouble would have occurred in the north had Chief Joe Capilano not got the Indians into the way of thinking they owned the whole northern country and could go to King Edward about it.

## Cricket in England

London, July 3.—The third test match between England and Australia scoring was slow and close in the first innings, 188 for Australia, 182 for England. At the close of yesterday's play Australia had 175 runs for the loss of eight wickets. The match between Surrey and Derby resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 76 runs.

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The dead man is the man who held up the engineer after crawling over the tender. It is admitted that Constable Decker's murderer, the second train robber, must have escaped from that part of the country. The tired posses have returned to Ashcroft and Kamloops after days of fruitless search.

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The provisions of this measure will go into effect March 31, 1910, and 90 days must elapse before a president's proclamation applying the maximum duty of 25 per cent ad valorem in addition to other duties provided in the bill will be operative.

The duty on tea and coffee provided in the amendment originally reported by the committee was stricken out with the assent of the finance committee. The senate also agreed to vote upon the submission of an income tax amendment to the constitution, this vote to be taken upon the resolution and all amendments next Monday at one o'clock.

## BOMB THROWN INTO CROWD

One Boy Fatally Cut by Fragments and Several Others Injured

Winstocket, R. I., July 3.—A dynamite bomb thrown into the midst of a crowd surrounding a street vendor to night injured nine people, one of whom is dead. The bomb thrower was not arrested and the cause of the throwing of the missile is a mystery.

Five persons were severely hurt. Their names are: Alfred Lamay, aged 14, partly disembowelled, since dead; Alex. Girard, 17, arm injured; Arsene Paul, 12, face, arms and body cut and bruised; Stanislaus Jurczyk, 20, injured about chest and abdomen; Joseph Pierson, 14, injured by fragments of glass in face, arms and body.

All five were removed to the hospital and four others who received cuts from flying glass were sent to their homes after receiving treatment. All now living are expected to recover. Lamay was hit in the abdomen by a section of the iron pipe, which carried away portions of his intestines.

The police have no clue to the author of the outrage. The injured men were in a crowd which surrounded a street vendor named John Harrison, of Providence, who was selling neckties. Without any warning, the deadly missile was thrown, apparently from the outer edge of the crowd. It struck close to Harrison's feet and bounding west past him and exploded with a terrific roar. Pieces of iron and glass were hurled in every direction in the midst of the crowd, but the street vendor escaped uninjured, although apparently the bomb was aimed at him. Harrison told the police that he had no suspicion as to the identity of the bomb thrower.

From the fragments of the bomb which the police have been able to recover, it is judged that is consisted of a glass bottle or jar containing dynamite or nitro-glycerine and pieces of iron. The police are inclined to attribute the outrage to an anarchist. They had made no arrests up to midnight.

## EIGHT WOUNDED

Many Shots Exchanged Between Sheriff's Posse and Desperado in Oregon

Ione, Ore., July 3.—Eight men, including Postmaster E. T. Perkins, were shot here today in a battle between a sheriff's posse and T. G. Earheart, said to be an ex-convict. H. Escue, an aged man of Portland, was shot, perhaps fatally, by members of the posse by mistake, and Earheart was wounded in the back after having shot six of his pursuers. None of the victims, with the exception of Escue, are seriously wounded.

Earheart surrendered to the posse after his ammunition was exhausted, and he was taken to Heppner. Earheart quarrelled with E. E. Miller, on whom he is alleged to have drawn a knife. Earheart afterwards, it is said, broke into a store and stole a shotgun and a quantity of ammunition. Meanwhile Deputy Sheriff Cason gathered a posse and called on Earheart to surrender. The reply was a shot, and then Earheart started to run. The posse fired several dozen shots after the fleeing man, who returned the fire. Earheart took refuge under a warehouse, whence he fired at his pursuers, hitting several. Escue had been sleeping on the ground nearby, and some members of the posse mistook him for Earheart and fired at him and inflicted injuries from which he may not recover. Earheart appeared to have been drinking and believed a conspiracy was on foot to murder him.

## Middle States Tennis Championship

New York, July 3.—Edwin P. Larned successfully defended his title to the middle states tennis championship in the singles today at Mountain Station, N. J. In the challenge match he defeated Wallace P. Johnson, of Pennsylvania 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. Miss Hammond won the women's singles. In the final she defeated Mrs. G. L. Chapman 6-3, 6-4 and took the title by default from Miss Carrie B. Neely, the western girl who held it.

## PLAN VOYAGE TO FAR NORTH

Newfoundland Schooner to Carry Coal Supply for Peary's Vessel

New York, July 3.—Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, of Brigus, Newfoundland, and Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, have purchased and are equipping for a voyage to Etah, North Greenland, Peary's base station, the 98-ton schooner, Jeanie, of Bay Roberts, N. F., which will sail under command of Captain Bartlett from St. John's, N. F., about July 15.

The Jeanie will be the only vessel, so far as is known, from America, to enter Melville Bay, and Smith Sound this season, and only one whaler, the Morning, will take the objects of the cruise are to deposit coal at Etah for Peary's vessel, Roosevelt, upon her homeward voyage from her winter quarters, and to bring home Harry Whitney, of New Haven, Conn., a passenger on the Eric last year, who remained during the winter for musk ox shooting.

The Dr. Frederick A. Cook relief committee of the Arctic Explorers' club, having ceased its efforts and turned over its funds, the Jeanie will endeavor to bring Dr. Cook home and also probably will take the Eskimo, the young Eskimo, who with a number of his countrymen came to the United States twelve years ago. Dr. George Bryce, of Birmingham, England, has an option on the post of surgeon and medical officer, and two or three scientists and scientists will probably accompany the expedition.

Calls northbound will be made at Godhavn, Upernivik and Cape York, and returning the course will be on the western side of Baffin's Bay, with calls at the whaling station in Baffin Land and on Hudson straits, with the possibility, however, that all plans may be changed by a meeting with the Roosevelt, in which case Commander Peary would assume authority over both ships.

Captain Bartlett is one of the most experienced and successful Arctic navigators, having held command of Peary's auxiliaries, the Diana, in 1899, the Windward in 1900, wintering at Pair Harbor, Cape Sabine, and the Eric in 1908. He is an uncle of Capt. Bartlett, commanding the Roosevelt.

## NIGHT RIDERS WIN

Supreme Court of Tennessee Reserves Cases, and Outlaws May Escape Justice

Jackson, Tenn., July 3.—The cases of the eight night riders, six of whom were under death sentence charged with the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin at Walnut Log on Reelfoot lake on October 19th last, were reversed by the supreme court today, and were remanded for new trials.

The six men who were under the death sentence are Garret Johnson, alleged leader of the night rider organization in Obion county; Arthur C. Lear, Fred Pinlon, Sam Applewhite, Tid Burton and Roy Ranson. The other two, R. Morris and Bob Huffman, were convicted of murder in the second degree. The opinion in the case was delivered by special justice Henry A. Craft, of Memphis. In reversing the case, he assigned two principal reasons—that the grand jury which found the indictments was not selected in a proper manner, and that the state did not allow the defendants a sufficient number of challenges.

Union City, Tenn., July 3.—Those most active in the prosecution of the alleged night riders of Reelfoot lake consider the situation now such that it may again assume a serious phase. That it will be difficult to secure a jury to again hear the cases is conceded. An immediate trial of other pending cases of a similar nature, however, is not looked for.

## PREMIER BACK FROM MAINLAND

Splendid Progress and Substantial Development in Various Districts

## PROVINCE MAKES GREAT FORWARD STRIDES

Premier Tells of His Trip Made to Keep Him in Touch With B. C.'s Requirements

Premier McBride has returned from a three weeks' trip through the Okanagan and Kootenays. Pighted with the splendid progress and substantial development in the various districts visited compared with the previous year.

"As you are aware," he remarked yesterday, "I have made it a rule to travel through as much of the province as possible each year, with the object of keeping in touch with the progress being made in settlement and development, as well as to inform myself on the needs and conditions at first hand."

"For most of the time I was accompanied by Hon. Thos. Taylor, the minister of public works, who particularly desired to inspect roads and works of various kinds that come under his department, a most important one when you consider that the money set aside for the present year in this connection is some three million dollars."

"Mr. Taylor was obliged to return to Victoria a few days ago as he is to represent the government at the good roads convention, a most important gathering opening at Seattle tomorrow."

"The visit to the various places was necessarily short, owing to the immense territory to be covered in a limited time, much more likely to have travelled in a more leisurely fashion. At the same time, from my previous knowledge of the parts of the province visited, I was enabled to make my comparisons with former years very readily; and I must say that I was greatly astonished at the tremendous strides the country is making in its development."

"I might also explain that my trip was in no sense what is usually termed a political one, but was with the object I have already outlined, and I was also very pleased to be present at various gatherings which were held in our honor, attended by all classes of people regardless of politics. The hospitality shown us was delightful, and I cannot say how much I appreciated it."

"Starting from Victoria on June 15th, Mr. Taylor and myself, with Mr. Cotton and others, as you already know, took part in the opening of the Seymour Creek bridge at North Vancouver, and I must compliment the municipality of North Vancouver district on their enterprise in placing a permanent structure of steel instead of a wooden bridge; as I believe that where this can be done conveniently it is the best and most economical course in the long run."

"The same evening Mr. Taylor and I went on to Mission, met the people, drove about the district and was much gratified at the very substantial progress being made in that thriving portion of the province. We were entertained at dinner by the reeve and others and the same night proceeded to the Okanagan. Mr. Eric Ellison, M. P., joining us at Sicamous."

"We were welcomed at Enderby by the citizens generally, a band and an exceedingly well-trained chorus of the school children. Mayor Bell presided at a luncheon tendered us by the people, and thence we passed along to Armstrong, where the council met us to lay some local matters before us; and the same evening we reached Vernon."

"Much of our travelling in the Okanagan was done by auto, giving Mr. Taylor a chance to see the roads and, I may say that throughout the whole trip we found the roads excellent and the people generally satisfied with the manner in which the money is expended. I consider that the country is getting good value and that the work is being done well and economically."

"From Vernon we motored to Kelowna, and thence on by steamer to Naramata, where, with Governor Bulvench, of Alberta, and Mr. Eric Ellison, I assisted at the opening of the annual regatta inaugurated by the founder of the place, Mr. J. M. Robinson. We had a delightful time there as well as at Vernon, and I must not overlook the banquet tendered us by the good people of Vernon, a most enjoyable event."

"We were greatly impressed with the magnificent progress in evidence all along the Okanagan valley, a thrifty, well-to-do population, fine residences and every indication of comfort—an ideal spot for settlement."

"Arriving at Penticton in the evening of Thursday, June 17th, we drove to Keremeos next day and proceeded to Midway, where we arrived on Saturday. Mr. J. R. Jackson and others met us, entertained us at luncheon and we reached Greenwood in time for a smoker given in our honor the same evening."

"We next drove to Phoenix and Grand Forks, a public meeting being held at the latter place, at which both Mr. Taylor and myself were welcomed. Mr. Martin Burrell, M. P., Mayor Frapp, Mr. H. P. W. Behnen, M. P., and Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt being also among the speakers of the evening."

"Next we went to Rossland and Trail, Mr. Goodve, M. P., and Mr. Schofield, M. P., joining us for the time being. A delightful dinner was tendered us at Rossland and at Trail there was a largely attended smoking





## Her Majesty The Cook

Says: "Even in the hottest July weather I can prepare an elaborate meal."

### WITH GAS IN A COOL KITCHEN

And my summer cooking is no longer a terror. The absolute safety of Gas, its cleanliness and ease of management also, makes a strong appeal. Let us show you our new Gas Ranges and Stoves. Easy payments if you wish.

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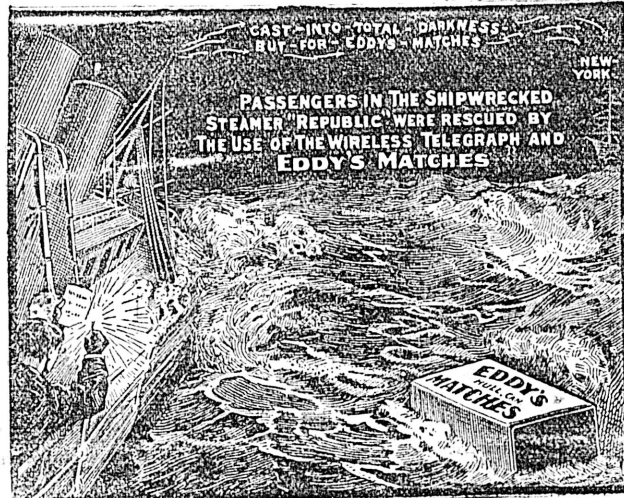
## Saturday's Fruit Specials

GOOSEBERRIES, per lb.	10c
TABLE APPLES, per lb.	10c
CHERRIES (imported), per lb.	20c
RED AND WHITE CURRANTS, 2 lbs. for	25c
CANTALOUPES, 2 for	25c
RHUBARB, fresh, 6 lbs. for	25c
BANANAS, per doz.	30c
SWEET ORANGES, per doz.	35c
PLUMS AND APRICOTS, per basket	50c

Strawberries, 2 Baskets for 25c

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GENUINE FANCY GOODS, IVORY AND SILVER  
WARE, BEAUTIFUL CHINESE POTTERY.

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**MODERN SAW & SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY**

MILL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED.  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

## MAY LOOK FOR INCREASED RATE

Civic Expenditures Call for an  
Increased Contribution From  
the Taxpayers

Ratepayers of Victoria may expect to pay higher taxes this year than last. Just what will be the extent of the increase has not yet been determined by the city council but that the rate will be advanced at least one mill is a practical certainty and the increase may extend to two mills. Last year the rate levied to raise funds for general revenue, board of health, hospital purposes and school purposes was fixed at twenty-five mills on the dollar, an increase of one mill over the rate for the previous year. Twenty-six mills will be the rate struck this year, at least. Even with the increase of nearly \$3,500,000 in assessable values this year over those of a year ago, the increase in the rate will be imperative. According to figures compiled the estimated revenue this year will fall short of the estimated expenditure by about \$59,000.

### Additional Expenditures

When the civic estimates were first made up this year and finally adopted the estimated expenditures were figured at \$806,449, but since the estimate by-law adopting these estimates was passed a little over a month ago, supplementary expenditures were passed to provide sums of \$17,775 for increased fire equipment and service; \$1,350 for police, and \$10,000 for the salt water heating system. This last item apparently represents the excess of cost over the original estimate made for that service, \$54,000, and is said to be occasioned by increase in cost of doing work consequent on the cold snap in the spring, additions to the service at that time contemplated and the extra cost consequent on the difficulty in laying the mains at a uniform level owing to the fact that as there was no plan of the early mains laid within the past few years it was often found that additional work was involved in getting the high pressure mains laid so as not to interfere with existing services.

Estimated receipts are figured at \$776,685.89, of which the general tax figured on last year's rate of twenty-five mills will produce, on the increased assessment, \$482,000 and water rates and rents \$120,000. The balance of the revenue will be made up of sewer rentals, special taxes, liquor licenses, etc. A summary of the estimates, receipts and expenditures is given below:

Expenditures	
Under expenditure by-law	
611	\$806,449.00
Fire department	17,775.00
Police	1,350.00
Salt water system	10,000.00

Total estimated expenditures	\$835,574.00
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Receipts	
Cash on hand	\$ 547.53
Land and improvement tax	482,000.00
Int. on overdue taxes	1,500.00
Cemetery fees	4,500.00
Dog tax	1,500.00
Fire ins. co's tax	12,000.00
Liquor licenses	33,000.00
Other licenses	17,000.00
Market fees and rents	1,500.00
Police fines and fees	5,000.00
Education (govt. grant)	36,000.00
Library	200.00
Plant acct. refunds	1,250.00
Misc. receipts	2,500.00
Int. investment sinking funds	23,000.00
Water rates and rents	120,000.00
Oak Bay, refund for pipes, meters, etc.	3,500.00

Less overdraft	\$753,497.00
	1,811.64

Sewer rental and tax fund	\$751,685.89
	25,000.00

Total estimated expenditure	\$776,685.89
Total estimated receipts	\$835,574.00

Estimated shortage	\$ 58,888.11
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### Must Meet Shortage

On this year's assessment, lands \$17,961,010, and improvements \$10,365,050, a total of \$28,326,070, an extra mill would produce about \$25,000, which would reduce the estimated deficit to about \$34,000. It is stated to be the intention of the council to endeavor to make up this latter sum without the necessity of adding more than a mill to the rate. Doubtless some of the expenditures will not be as large as estimated and some of the appropriations voted will not be all expended. In that case the above sum of \$34,000 would be materially decreased. On the other hand some of the aldermen favor an increase of two mills, using the argument that as the city has this year provided for strictly necessary expenditures, the ratepayers will see the necessity of providing the money wherewith to meet them.

Last year when the rate was struck there was considerable argument on the proposition to do away with the tax on improvements and make the land bear the burden. In view of the fact that at that time the city also faced an apparent deficit, the advocates of the single tax system did not gain their point and it hardly looks as if this year any such proposition can be entertained. Improvements are now taxed but to the extent of fifty per cent of the assessed value and in view of the necessity of raising every cent possible for revenue that proportion will certainly not be reduced this year.

### PREMIER BACK FROM MAINLAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

concert, where Messrs. Goodeve, Venue, Mayor Weir, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Taylor and myself spoke.

We attended the Canadian Club luncheon at Nelson next day and in the afternoon spent a most enjoyable time at a picnic place near Nelson at the home of Mr. T. Proctor, president.

"Incidentally let me express my wonder at the marvellous transformation that is going on in these districts, which a few years ago were supposed to be devoted to mining only. Today in the Kootenays and Slocan there is one settler after another to be met with, ground being cleared, fruit trees planted and farms cultivated. Even knowing the country as I do, the transformation appears little short of marvellous to me. "I might also say that the Dukhohor settlement at Waterloo, near Castlegar is doing wonders. These people are described as a fine thrifty intelligent people, altogether apart

from the undesirable that were heard of some years ago in the prairie provinces. There are some 600 persons in the settlement with a joint holding of 2,700 acres I understand, and of this they have cleared and cultivated 450 acres of which 250 acres is being planted in fruit.

"From Nelson we went to Kaslo, where we were entertained at lunch and in the evening the local member, Mr. Neil Mackay, presided at a public meeting. Mr. Hunter, M. P. P. of Slocan, Mr. R. F. Green, and Mr. Goodeve, speaking, as well as Mr. Taylor and myself.

Sunday, June 25th, we spent in the Slocan, with Mr. Hunter, visiting New Denver and Silverton in the afternoon and Slocan City in the evening. Mr. Thos. McNish presided at the Slocan City meeting, and the ladies of the place very kindly entertained us with refreshments afterwards. The address of McNish, were to the fore next day, when the board of trade and citizens took us to Arrowhead in a special steamer, the ladies giving a most delightful lunch in our honor.

We had an opportunity of driving through some part of the Slocan district, and were informed that numerous well-to-do settlers were taking up land, while the evidences of clearing and cultivating were to be seen on all sides.

At Revelstoke a very largely attended smoker was held in the opera house, and next day Mr. Taylor was obliged to proceed to Victoria. Mr. Cotton joined me at Revelstoke, and together we went to Golden, where Mr. H. G. Farson, M. P. P., joined us, and on the Monday, the big motors owned by Mr. Warren, of Golden and Mr. Hyde Baker, of Cranbrook, we sped up that most lovely valley of the Columbia towards Windermere. We visited Atholmar, and held an informal gathering at Wilmer, and very much appreciated the kindness of the ladies there for their most hospitable welcome.

Mr. Cotton returned home from Windermere with Mr. Parson, while I went on by motor to Cranbrook, Mayor Fink presiding at a public gathering on the evening of my arrival. This and a brief visit to Fernie completed my tour.

"It cannot be long before the Columbia valley with its unsurpassed scenery, its mines, timber, agriculture and grazing lands, is alive with population. Fruit growing on the benches has been most successful where tried, and to all this must be added big game hunting shooting and fishing. It is an ideal spot for the tourist, the lover of scenery, or the sportsman to spend a holiday, and the settlement I look to go apace, especially when the much desired railway is built through the valley.

"Fernie has shown a marvellous buoyancy in rising triumphant from the disaster of a year ago. Traces of the fire that had practically destroyed the town, are being rapidly obliterated, building is proceeding at a tremendous rate, and I was informed that the business blocks under construction, or for which plans have been drawn, and contracts let, amount to \$500,000, while adding residences and churches for which contracts are let the amount totals \$950,000 or practically a million dollars. This is a record of which Fernie and the province may well be proud. Mr. W. R. Ross, M. P. P., drew me around Fernie, showing the various improvements taking place, and the new city arising from the ashes of the old.

"To sum up I wish to emphasize the fact that the stay-at-home person does not for a moment realize the huge changes taking place in the province, the amount of settlement going on, and the quantity of land being brought into cultivation.

"I had not sufficient time at my disposal to visit the mines or smelters, with the exception of the Blue Bell on Kootenay lake, where the immense masses of ore now being worked were pointed out. I found, however, that the mining development in spite of the low prices of metals is going steadily on, an established industry that must continue growing in importance and output, and will be given a wonderful impetus when the market takes the upper tendency once more.

"I feel more than satisfied with my trip and prouder than ever of the showing British Columbia is making in progress in comparison with any other part of this continent."

## SNEAK THIEVES PLY BUSY TRADE

Lower Johnson Street the  
Stamping Ground for the  
Crooked Gentry

Thieves were in evidence on lower Johnson street on Friday night and in fact, if the stories of those who claim they have been "touched" can be believed, the light colored have been making that section of the city their stamping ground for several days past.

A. Bailey, proprietor of the King's Head cigar store, is the latest victim to report his loss to the police, but so far the search after the thieves has been without result. According to his usual custom Mr. Bailey, on closing up his cigar store on Friday evening at midnight, left a quantity of change in the till for his assistant whose duty it is to open up the premises in the morning. When he left his place everything was in order and silver to the amount of \$15.50 was reposed in the till. When the assistant arrived in the morning he discovered that the door of the till had been forced open, the padlock broken and the money abstracted. The robbery was reported to the police, but the thief is still at liberty.

On Wednesday morning a guest at the Strand hotel reported to the proprietor that during the previous night he had been robbed of his roll amounting to something over \$100, together with his return ticket to the Sound City. The guest claimed that he had retired and forgotten to lock the door of his room and that when he awoke his money was gone. This case was also reported to the police, but the details of the alleged crime were so vague that there little hope entered of securing the missing money.

During the past week or two a number of petty robberies have been committed in the saloons along the waterfront. Complaints of owners of missing watches, small change and pocket books have been numerous but that is about as far as they have got towards recovering their property.

## The Best Equipped Mens Store in Victoria

The good old summer time is here all right and there is no use sweltering in your heavyweight attire when for a few pieces of silver or paper (lawful government) we can give you, tailored in first-class style and very latest fashion, a splendid

## TWO-PIECE SUMMER SUIT

ENGLISH FLANNEL, dark grey, well tailored in newest style, single breasted. Prices, \$13.00 to .....\$8.00

ENGLISH FLANNEL, dark grey, latest design, double breasted, well tailored. Prices, \$13.50 to .....\$8.50

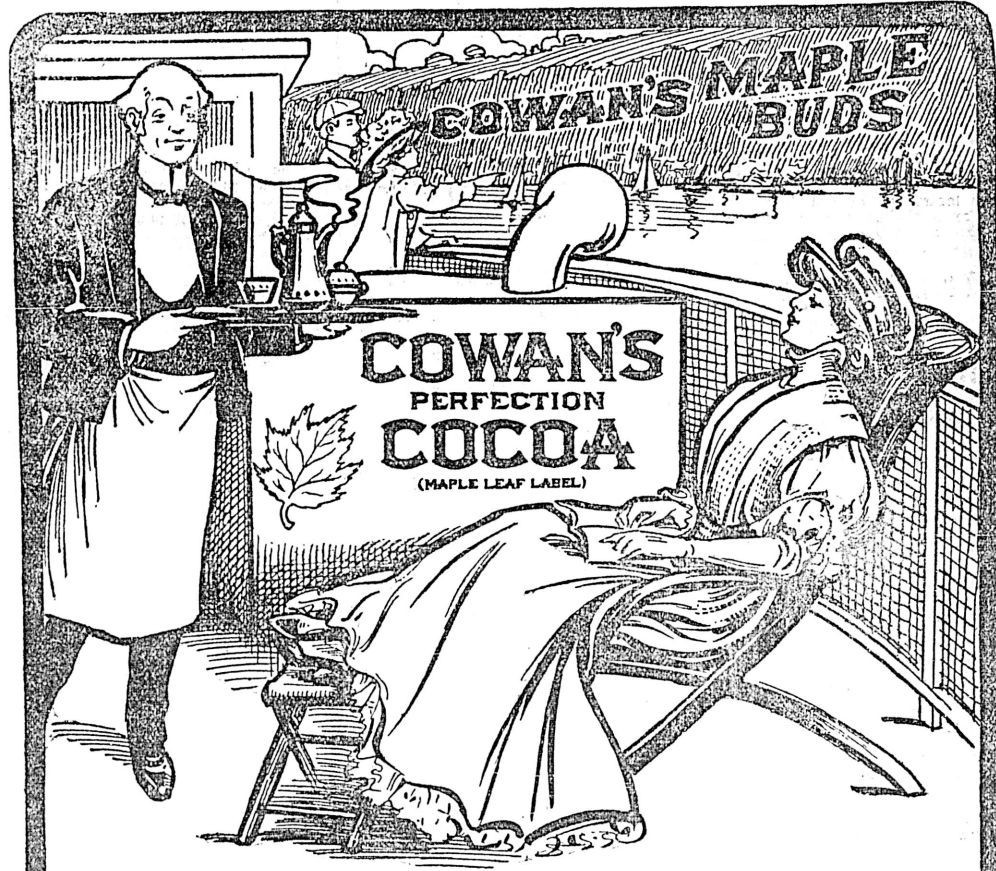
ENGLISH FLANNEL, blue with white stripes, tailored in A1 style, very stylish. Price .....\$16.50

ENGLISH FLANNEL, dark olive with white stripes, newest model for summer wear. Price .....\$16.50

ENGLISH FLANNELS AND TWEEDS, excellent fabrics in fancy greys, olives and latest shade of brown, very latest and best ideas and the acme of good tailoring. Prices, \$18.00, \$15.00 and .....\$12.00



**WILSONS**  
MEN'S FURNISHERS



Almost everyone, who drinks cocoa, drinks COWAN'S. There is no resisting the exquisite flavor and richness of this perfect beverage.

It assimilates with and helps to digest the food, and is absolutely pure.

For true quality and economy, buy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, - - - - TORONTO. 126

## BINGHAM LEAVES ON A LONG VACATION

New York, July 3.—"Feeling like a schoolboy turned out for recess," as he expressed it, Gen. Theodore Bingham, who was removed from the police commissionership of New York City by Mayor McClellan on Thursday, sailed today for Nova Scotia on a two months' vacation. He was accompanied by his former deputies, Hanson and Woods.

"I am leaving New York with the respect of the better part of the people, I think, and that's a big thing," said Frederick H. Bugher, who was appointed second deputy under Commissioner Bingham, was today appointed first deputy commissioner by Commissioner Baker. Mayor McClellan began his annual vacation today. He went to the Adirondacks for a month of hunting and fishing.

With a view to educating their apes, many zoological gardens throughout the world have introduced boys as playmates for the monkeys.

## OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellent heating qualities. Try it.

THE VICTORIA FUEL CO., 618 Troughton Avenue Phone 1377

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Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

**HAWKINS & HAYWARD**

728 YATES ST.

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## How About Your Trip?

It's vacation time when a Suit Case or Hand Bag is just what is needed for a trip. We have leather goods in great variety—unrivalled values:

SUIT CASES, leather, wicker and canvas, \$20.00 to... **\$4.50**  
LEATHER HAND BAGS, \$21.00 to... **\$2.50**  
STEAMER RUGS, genuine imported English goods—a fine showing, \$21.00 to... **\$4.00**

**F. A. GOWEN** Amalgamated with **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**  
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street



## THE STORK

CHILDREN'S SUMMER HATS all reduced. All values up to \$1.25 now 50c.

GRAND LOT OF CORSET COVERS, well made, nicely trimmed with lace and embroidery, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

LADIES' DRAWERS, prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery, at 35c, 40c, 45c, and 50c.

Our prices and quality for Ladies' Underwear compare favorably with any in the city. A visit will convince you of this. We carry every requisite for the little ones. Best quality. Prices right.

**R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.**  
643 FORT STREET.

## Your Time Is Short

No money so easily earned as that which you save.

You can save money here by buying your tinware, enamel, and in fact everything in kitchen furnishing at cost.

We have a big line of tinware, some showmen. These can be had at our own price.

ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT.

Stoves and Ranges at cut prices.

**CLARKE & PEARSON**

541 Yates Street

## INITIATE BYLAW TO EXPROPRIATE

Another Step Taken by City  
Towards Expropriation of  
Waterworks Co.'s Plant

Apropos of the offer which has been made by the city to the Esquimalt Water Works Company, of \$850,000 for the whole of the company's undertakings, Mayor Hall will recommend at tomorrow night's meeting of the city council, that a bylaw be introduced to initiate the expropriation of the company's undertakings by making an offer to the above amount. At the special meeting of the council held last week it was decided to offer the company \$850,000. The offer has been submitted in approved legal form, but as the company has two months within which to accept or refuse the offer it will be some time before the city is acquainted with the company's intentions in the matter.

Another matter of vital importance to the city will be the consideration of the B. C. Electric Company's attitude towards the city's draft of the agreement between the company and the city relative to the Jordan river power development scheme. The agreement, when it was considered at a recent meeting of the council with A. T. Goward local manager of the company, was amended in one or two particulars by the city barrister. The amendments were not such as changed the actual meaning of the agreement, at least that is what Mr. Goward was led to believe, but as he was not represented by counsel, he was compelled to refer the amended draft to his company. The agreement will have been returned in time for tomorrow night's meeting, and if acceptable to the company the necessary bylaw to ratify the agreement will be introduced, and will be submitted to the ratepayers at an early date.

### Wants to Know

An echo of the recent difference between the city solicitor and the city barrister over the former's suggestion that the city should secure the advice of E. P. Davis, K. C., Vancouver, on the question as to whether the city has the right to expropriate the whole of the undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company will come up when Ald. Turner will submit the following questions:

1. Did the city solicitor consult with the city barrister regarding the city's power to expropriate the whole of the Esquimalt Water Works Company's property before asking the council to authorize him to get the opinion of E. P. Davis, K. C.?

2. Does the city solicitor usually consult the city barrister on important legal matters or does he act on his own responsibility?

It was at a recent meeting of the council that the city solicitor, in giving his opinion that the city did not possess the right to expropriate the whole of the company's undertakings, advanced the suggestion that perhaps it might be well to secure the advice of an "unbiased" legal adviser. This suggestion was acted upon, but not until several of the aldermen emphatically declared that they had been always led to believe that the legislation passed at the last session of the legislature gave the city such right.

### Takes Exception

At a subsequent meeting of the council at which the city barrister was present he took occasion to express himself as to the city solicitor's opinion, taking umbrage at the term "unbiased" which he had ever shown himself "biased." As a result of the somewhat heated session between the barrister and the solicitor the council decided to ask the former to pass an opinion upon the opinion of Mr. Davis, and the result was an emphatic statement by the barrister that he had always considered the city had the right to expropriate the whole of the Water Works Company's undertaking.

At the last meeting of the council Ald. Turner twitted the city solicitor about the outcome of his advice, and the city solicitor contented himself by remaining silent. Now the representative of Ward Five, who has been started by the solicitor, puts his query in a formal shape, and it is now up to the solicitor to answer in like vein.

## FIRST PASSENGER ON ALL RED ROUTE

Hon. F. H. May, a Distinguished British Official, Is Visiting City

A man who possesses the distinction of having booked the first passage on the through route from Hongkong to Liverpool arrived in the city yesterday aboard the steamer Empress of Japan, in the person of Hon. Francis Henry May, C. M. G., colonial secretary at Hongkong. Mr. May, who is accompanied by his wife and three children, intends spending a couple of months in the city on a holiday.

Mr. May has had an interesting and distinguished career. An Irishman by birth and son of the late Hon. G. A. C. May, lord chief justice of Ireland, he joined the colonial service in 1881, and since that time has been stationed in Hongkong. He rose rapidly in the service and from 1893-1892 was captain superintendent of police. During his term of office in this capacity he was mainly instrumental in quelling the big coolie strike of 1894.

In conversation with a Colonist representative he stated that a number of the coolies engaged as stevedores went out on strike. It was necessary to call the military out to take their places on the wharves. Massed police guarded the soldiers while they worked and the display of force paralyzed the coolies who were brought to reason without a shot being fired. In the same year the Black Plague broke out in Hongkong. There were 100 deaths a day, and in all 6,000 people perished. The police, under the superintendence of Mr. May, forced the people to vacate their houses in the infected quarter of the town. Subsequently the

FOREWORD: Monday is your opportunity to secure rich bargains overlooked by others!

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"THE FASHION CENTRE."

# GREAT JULY SALE

## Tremendous Reductions

Greet you in every section of our store and showrooms!

### MONDAY'S QUARTETTE

**SHIRT WAIST SUITS**—In flowered muslin, Gibson effects, long sleeves, very daintily pleated. Regular price \$4.50

**Sale Price \$2.50**

**LINEN JUMPER SUITS**—In navy, sky and green, beautifully trimmed with embroidery. Regular price \$6.00

**Sale Price \$4.50**

**PRINCESS JUMPER DRESSES**—in very dainty stripes, pink, blue and mauve, elegantly trimmed with embroidery. Regular price \$5.90

**Sale Price \$4.00**

**BALANCE OF LINEN SUITS**—In tan, sky, white, mauve, etc., strictly tailored effects. Regular prices up to \$12.50

**Sale Price \$6.75**



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"THE HOME OF THE DRESS BEAUTIFUL," 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

No goods charged, no goods on approval during Sale

Stewart Williams E. E. Hardwick

**STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.**

duly instructed by Col. Rowcroft will sell by public auction at his residence at the top of Quadra street, near Tolmie avenue on

Thursday, July 8

at 2.30 sharp.

A quantity of

**Furniture, Buggies, Dump Wagon, Etc.**

including double harrows, dump cart and harness buggy, 4 seats, spring wagon, all in good order, single harness, horse shoeing outfit, stable tools, a quantity of lumber (tongue and groove), 4-16 ft. inch pipes, 400 gallon tank, 250 ft. of Elwood fencing, paints, carpenter's tools, Rudge Whitworth bicycle, gasoline lamp, "best" system (100 candle power), 4 gallons machine oil, green Brussels carpet, sofas, chairs, arm chairs, bureaus and washstand, mahogany washstand, 2 old flint lock guns, books, Oriental carpet, cooking utensils, crockery, Kitchen Treasure (nearly new), postal and mortar, scale, linoleum, Afghanistan embroidered coat (lined with sheepskin), walnut extension table, carpet sweeper, 2 spring stretchers, and mattresses, 2 hand embroidered cashmere rugs and other goods too numerous to mention. Take Douglas street car to Tolmie avenue, and walk as far as Quadra, second house on left.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

Stewart Williams E. E. Hardwick

**STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.**

Duly instructed by Mrs. Cooper will sell by public auction at South Saanich schoolhouse on

TUESDAY, JULY 6

at 1.30 sharp

**Household Furniture AND A SMALL CROP OF POTATOES**

Take the Victoria & Sidney train and get out at John's Crossing

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

**Maynard & Son**

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions we will sell on

Tuesday, 2 p.m.

At our salesroom, 1314 Broad street,

**DRY GOODS, ETC.**

Consisting of black sateen, art muslin, corsets, white and brown towels, curtains, dress serge, dress gingham, table damask, glass cloth, twined suits, tweed pants, valises, black denim, socks, pipes, clothes, sewing cotton, ladies' undersuits, plique suits and skirts, black sateen skirts, needles and hair pin cases, mirrors, shawl straps, flannellette, dress plaid, skirting, ties, blouse and hat pins, knitting cotton, men's shirts, mending, ladies' and children's cotton hose, dress buttons, men's white vests, men's underwear, ribbons, combs, linen coats, boys' flannel coats and pants, men's flannel suits, umbrellas, etc.

On view Monday afternoon, Maynard & Son Auctioneers.

**H. W. Davies, M.A.A.**

AND SONS

REMOVED TO  
**742 Fort St.**

The Largest Stock of  
**Household Furniture**

And Other Goods  
For Sale in the City.

**H. W. Davies, M.A.A.**

The Auctioneer.  
Phones, 742 and 1992.

### FATAL SHOOTING

Old Settler of Margo, Sask., Is Victim of a Cold-blooded Murder

Margo, Sask., July 3.—A fatal shooting occurred here yesterday, resulting in the death of Alfred D. Fraser, one of the first settlers in this district. While plowing behind the house Fraser was shot down in a cold-blooded manner, one bullet piercing his shoulder and another his head. He was discovered within a minute or two, but life was extinct. A search party was started to look for the culprit. They arrested S. Hainer, who was carrying a rifle fully loaded. When the searchers appeared he pulled his gun on Corporal Aldrich of the Mounted Police, but was finally captured without doing any further damage.

### Russian Officer Shot Dead.

Nikolai, Siberia, July 3.—Colonel Ivomik of the quartermasters' department was shot and killed here today by an attendant of the military canteen. The colonel stopped two soldiers on the street and reuked them for failing to salute him properly. The attendant who noticed the incident drew a revolver and shot the colonel dead.

### Income Tax on Monday

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The income tax question was brought up promptly in the Senate today and an agreement was reached to vote at 1 o'clock next Monday afternoon on Senator Brown's resolutions providing for the submission to the States of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the imposition of an income tax.

### Brandenburg Faces Charge.

New York, July 3.—Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer, was taken by detectives to St. Louis today to face the charge of enticing his stepson James Shepard Cabanne. He waived extradition. As he left the Tombs prison he said: "I will see you all in two weeks. This is a frame-up the same as this one here was."

### Fourth of July Casualties.

Rochester, N. Y., July 3.—Two Horrell, N.Y., children, Carl Parker, aged 15, and Childa Tapenden, aged twenty months, will probably lose their sight as the result of the explosion of a toy cannon, which the Parker boy was attempting to fire. The advance Fourth of July casualties in Horrell now number one dead and six injured.

The original mince pie was made of mutton, and baked in the shape of a manger.

houses were pulled down and demolished. The plague had recurred every other year since 1904, but always with decreasing virulence. Sir Henry Blake, a former governor of Hongkong, was the first man who got the Chinese residents to co-operate in cleansing their houses, and the policy which he adopted has been followed with notable success by the present governor, Sir Frederick Lugard.

For the above services Mr. May was decorated with C. M. G.

Perhaps the most notable achievement with which Mr. May has been connected during his official career was the taking over of 200 square miles of the Hongkong hinterland. This land was considered necessary for the defence of the colony and was ceded by China. Over this territory a railway which will be used for trade purposes is at present under construction, and will be open for service in two years' time.

Mr. May states that a large new floating dock capable of taking the largest warship afloat has just been completed at Hongkong by Butterfield & Swire. It is 750 feet in length and is up to date in every essential. The admiralty has also just completed a large dock for the use of war vessels.

Mr. May recalls with interest his first voyage across the Pacific when he was the first passenger who made the through trip from Hongkong to Liverpool. He travelled on the C. P. R. steamer Athenia when that company started its transpacific service. At Vancouver the vessel was met by a train with decorated engine commemorating the first through passage across from the Orient to Great Britain under the Union Jack.

Mr. May acts as administrator of Hongkong during the absence of the governor. He has filled this position on three occasions.

While in British Columbia he will spend his time fishing and is looking forward to capturing some of the large salmon in adjacent waters of which he has heard so much. He is an old schoolfellow of Dr. Hasell, of this city, both having been at Harrow together.

### England Needs Colonies

London, July 3.—Speaking at Southport last night Premier Asquith said that England could not afford to lose the command of the sea. To secure a continuance of union of the Empire the naval strength of the Union was as the essence of life. He considered that this security was being exposed now, not necessarily from deliberate hostility, but from the natural development of other nations, and that the Government looked forward with hope and confidence to the result of the deliberations of the defence conference.

## WILL DEVELOP HOLDINGS HERE

Representative of Irondale Steel Company Tells of Company's Plans

Mr. Richard S. King, formerly of Chicago, but at present interested in the Irondale Steel Company, has been in the city for several days in the interests of that company. In conversation with a Colonist reporter Mr. King said that the plans of the Irondale Company are very extensive. "Our present plant at Irondale,

which is 4½ miles south of Port Townsend," he said, "but this is only the central step in our plans. The company has iron ore deposits in both the State of Washington and British Columbia and it proposed to establish steel plants in both countries. A beginning had to be made somewhere and Irondale afforded the most favorable opportunity. When the enterprise is under way their attention will be given to a British Columbia plant, for there is a market in this country, which is now large and is rapidly increasing.

"It has persistently claimed by the railroad and eastern steel interests in the past that the Pacific coast does not possess the elements necessary to the profitable manufacture of steel, but this claim has been effectually refuted and routed by James A. Moore, known favorably to so many Victoria people and whose manifold activities have attracted much attention in recent years. He has spent six continuous years in scientific experimental work prospecting and in procuring of properties which have led to the manufacture of steel, namely, the iron ore, coking coal and limestone. He has spent \$600,000 in this experimental and test

work and in the acquisition of properties containing the iron ore, the coal and the limestone. These together with mills already erected, and others in process of erection at Irondale on Puget Sound, constitute the practical beginnings of steel mills, which will begin the manufacture of steel in earnest in October next, after which the Irondale Steel Company will be turning out 150 tons of steel per day.

His Associates  
"Associated with Mr. Moore in the launching of this—one of the greatest enterprises that has ever been undertaken on the Pacific coast—are such men as Mr. G. Henry Whitcomb, the wealthy capitalist of Worcester, Mass., who has, at times, invested several millions on the Washington coast; Mr. J. E. Chiberg, president of the A. Y. P. E. and vice-president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, Seattle; Mr. J. H. McGraw, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle; Mr. N. H. Latimer, manager of Dexter, Horton & Co., Seattle; Mr. M. A. Arnold, president of the First National Bank, Seattle; Mr. J. W. Clise, president of the Washington Trust Co., Seattle; Mr. J. C. Eden, president of

REMEMBER: Our press publicity only deals with items of special interest! Everything is reduced.

## ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY FURNITURE SALE

This is the last week of our Great Pre-Inventory Furniture Sale. Take advantage now of this great opportunity to buy good Furniture at greatly reduced prices. The reductions are genuine. We guarantee this. No price juggling or inflation of prices so as to show big reductions. Sale prices are on the little Red Tags. See the savings you can make. Terms—Spot Cash.

### Mission Rockers

Mission Rockers and Chairs in Early English Oak are popular and useful articles of furniture. We are offering many special bargains in these goods. Here are two:

**EARLY ENGLISH OAK MISSION CHAIR,** Spanish leather seat. Regular price \$10.00. Clearance price... **\$8.50**

**SIMILAR ROCKER,** but with Spanish leather seat and back. Regular price \$15.00. Clearance price..... **\$10.00**

Many others to select from.

## Vudor PORCH SHADES

Have you seen these new, stylish Porch Shades. They make your porch cool, airy, shady and private. Artistically stained. Easy to put up and operate. Prices from \$2.70 up.

Don't forget, we are headquarters for WINDOW SHADES, STORE AND HOUSE AWNINGS. Prices reasonable and material and workmanship the best.

Estimates cheerfully furnished.

**SMITH & CHAMPION**

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

the Portland Cement Co.; Mr. W. N. Jordan, chairman of the American Trust Co., Boston, Mass.; Stewart Babbitt, of the International Pulp Co. and vice-president of the Lash Steel Co., Buffalo; Mr. W. D. Hoffus, president of Hoffus Steel & Equipment Company and other prominent capitalists and business men.

### Present Equipment

"The company has an equipment already installed that can turn out 100 tons of pig iron daily. It has too hot blast furnaces for continuous heating, three new Atlas boilers, with a combined capacity of 375 h.p., two Weimer blowing engines, capable of supplying blast sufficient for 100 tons of pig iron per day, twenty charcoal ovens, charcoal storage house, capacity 250,000 bushels, wharf and ore bunkers, capacity 15,000 tons of ore, water system one and a half miles long, supply one millions gallons per day, chemical laboratory, fully equipped, office and store rooms, new machine shop, fully equipped, boarding house and over thirty residences for employees, one half dozen scows for transportation of raw material and pig iron, 320 acres of ground, which

(Continued on Page 2.)



## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year . . . . . \$5.00  
Six months . . . . . 2.50  
Three months . . . . . 1.25  
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, July 4, 1909

### STEAMBOAT FARES.

There is no doubt that summer travel on the steamboats plying between here and Seattle has been somewhat disappointing. Possibly the summer travel to Seattle has not yet fairly begun. The people of the United States are not given, as a rule, to setting out on vacation trips before the national holiday is over; but the fact remains that a great many people have gone to Seattle from nearby towns to attend the Exposition, and only a few of these have visited Victoria. We do not assume to dictate to the Canadian Pacific Railway management what course it should adopt to stimulate travel, but as the company depends upon the public for its patronage there can be no harm in mentioning what people say on the subject. There is a very strong opinion prevalent that rates are too high on the triangular trip. The two Princesses make six trips, sailing every twenty-four hours. They are never loaded to their full capacity. They could carry 6,000 people a day with the greatest of comfort, that is a thousand to and from Seattle, a thousand to and from Vancouver and a thousand each way between Vancouver and Seattle. How near they are to doing this we do not know, but fancy that they must fall a long way short of it. They can hardly do so at the present rate of local fares, for the charge is rather more than most people care to pay simply in a pleasure trip. A dollar and a quarter one way and \$2 return between Victoria and Seattle and Victoria and Vancouver would have the effect of greatly increasing travel, and so we assume would a corresponding rate between Vancouver and Seattle. As we have said, we do not assume to dictate to the Canadian Pacific but we may add that the merchants of Victoria who prepared for a large summer trade with travelers, feel that the company might very properly consider their case and endeavor to develop travel by a reduction of rates.

### THE PREMIER'S TOUR.

Apart altogether from political considerations, which really formed a secondary object, if they were even of that importance in his mind, the tour of Mr. McBride, which he has just concluded, is very interesting. He visited about thirty places, and in so doing, was able to see the country very thoroughly. The report which he brings back of the conditions of business and the signs of progress is very gratifying. Mr. McBride is a good deal of an enthusiast on the subject of British Columbia and its development; but the general aspect of the province is so favorable that he lacks words to express his appreciation of it. Such a tour cannot fail to have an inspiring effect upon his mind and make him feel determined to approach the many problems presented by the growing needs of the country with courage and in a statesmanlike way. His plan of keeping closely in touch with the constituencies is an excellent one. It enables him to learn for himself much about the requirements of the province, and puts him in a position to discuss with knowledge all propositions placed before him by representatives from the different localities. This is of itself a very excellent thing.

Mr. McBride seems to have greatly enjoyed his tour, for though he was kept very busy, it afforded a much-to-be-desired change from the constant routine of office work. Few people on the outside know the calls upon a premier's time in this province. They are relatively greater than in any other province, because British Columbia is in a sort of transition stage. Many things that are dealt with in other provinces by the municipalities come directly under the attention of the government here, and there has grown up a habit of "wanting to see the premier" upon a lot of matters which really ought not to occupy his attention at all. People come to see him as if he were the manager of an exhibition, and want to know all kinds of things. It doubtless was an enjoyable change to get out into the country and move around among all sorts and conditions of people, hearing what this one wanted, and what that one had to complain of, seeing how the country is filling up, and with what steady steps industry is conquering the land. We notice that every time Mr. McBride comes home from a provincial tour he is more sanguine of the future of the province, and more convinced that those who do not see the country thoroughly can have only a very inadequate idea of what advancement it has made, and of what its potentialities are.

### "THE WEARY TITAN"

We gave space on this page yesterday to a poem from Punch suggested by speeches delivered by British statesmen to the Imperial Press Conference. It is some time since Punch has attempted to handle national issues seriously, and one can hardly say that its contributor was as forceful as some of his predecessors in that sort of work have been. But it is very clear that, if he has not overstated the gravity of the occasion, he has certainly not overestimated the need of the Empire for a leader.

Lately we have heard a great deal about "the weary Titan," as though the people of the United Kingdom felt like laying down the burden, which they are bearing; but this is a consummation which no lover of human freedom can contemplate with serenity. Of what does the Titan's load consist? It is not so much of expenditures for the army and navy, although these are what we are most apt to think of in such a connection. The United Kingdom is better able to bear the cost of an army and navy than any other European power. It is not, directly at least, the responsibility of a world-wide Empire, although we have been told it was not infrequently lately. The burden of the British people arises from the fact that, while it is maintaining its position as first among the nations, it is endeavoring to solve tremendous domestic problems. The leaven of British democracy is working with a force to which nothing in the past history of the nation can be compared. If the people were content to let domestic reform stand until the question of national defence had been placed beyond all room for doubt, the Titan's burden would be greatly lightened; but they will not do this. In the articles, which have appeared in "An Hour With the Editor" dealing with the Hundred Year War, reference has been made several times to the fact that, while England was engaged in hostilities abroad she was solving important problems at home. In this lay the great difference between England and her Continental rivals. Domestic progress stood still with them, while they waged war. The stress of providing armies and navies never stayed English progress, but on the contrary stimulated it. The Titan's burden was always heavy. It was heavy in the days of which we have just spoken; it was heavy during the Napoleonic wars. It is heavy today. But as the nation has come out of all crises stronger than ever, so will it come out of this crisis. It may be as the poet of Punch seems to think, that there is no leader in sight, who is capable of coping with the situation; but we must not be too sure of this. Britain has never lacked leaders in time of need, although they have not always been recognized by their contemporaries.

### THE RIGHT OF APPEAL

It seems to be the intention of the Ontario government to restrict greatly, if it does not wholly abolish, the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There may be some doubt as to the constitutionality of such a course, and indeed it has been expressly held that a provincial legislature cannot take away a right of appeal conferred by the Supreme Court Act of Canada. Without discussing the legal question involved, and speaking with not a very accurate idea of what is proposed, we may express the opinion that, in our humble judgment, the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee ought not to be greatly limited. The Judicial Committee represents in its appellate capacity that personal prerogative of the Sovereign by virtue of which we speak of him as the fountain of justice. To understand the matter correctly we must go a long way back in history. We must think of the days when justice was administered in the Hall of the King, and when it was held that the Sovereign could not deny to any one the right to be heard. As conditions changed, it became impossible for the Sovereign himself to hear and determine cases and instead of the court moving about from place to place to right all wrongs, judges were assigned to the duty, but the name "court" was preserved because the Sovereign was always supposed to be present. The right of the subject to appeal to the Crown has never been called in question since the granting of the Great Charter. Therefore so far as the Sovereign is concerned the right of appeal cannot be taken away by him. That right can only be annulled by Parliament. There can be no question but that the power to annul it rests somewhere, but we greatly doubt if it is vested in the local legislatures.

We think it would be a matter of much regret if any part of the British dominions were to cut itself loose from the Crown by refusing this right of appeal. That right is today one of the most efficient bonds of union between the various dominions and the Mother Country. The right has an actual value. It seems important that there should be only one final court of last resort in the Empire, for if there is more than one, we will not have that uniformity of law, which seems essential to the general welfare. No question of the ability of our colonial judges is raised by contending for the right of appeal.

The directory people claim that St. John, N. B., has a population of 57,048. St. John, B. C., will be heard from later.

Many sensational reports regarding Hindu plots in London may now be expected. They ought to be taken with many grains of allowance.

In Hamilton an effort is being made by the inspector under the "Lord's Day Act" to establish that ice cream is not "a food," and therefore cannot be sold on Sunday.

We are glad to receive a welcome from the Post for our advocacy of the Barkley Sound Railway. The welcome is none the less pleasant for the fact that the Colonist had advocated the project before the Post was in existence.

The London Morning Post devotes a column to the discussion of the question, "What Shall We Do With The Boys." It is a curious production, and one wonders when reading it what the writer had in mind. This appears in the last paragraph, where compulsory military training is advanced as a solution of the problem.

A great deal has been said of the new territory which Great Britain has acquired from Siam. Its area is 15,000 or just about the same as that of Vancouver Island. If we could cut this island out of the Empire for a month or two and then put it back again, what a lot of talk there would be about it.

It is very satisfactory to know that the efforts of the Vancouver Island Development League to secure space in the Canadian Pacific section of the Agricultural Building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been successful. Mr. Marpole has interested himself very much on the city's behalf in this matter.

Mr. Asquith thinks that newspapers reflect rather than lead public opinion. They certainly ought to try to reflect it. When they set out avowedly to lead it, they become pedantic or impertinent. The only way to lead public opinion is through educating it. Give facts and plenty of them, and public opinion will adjust itself to them. Then the newspaper can reflect it.

An annoying clerical error occurred in an editorial paragraph yesterday. The murder of Sir William Wylie was referred to as if it had occurred in India, whereas, as everyone knows, it took place in London. There is no explanation why such a mistake was made. They are not frequent, but they annoy the person who makes them more than any one else. They seem to result from a temporary confusion of ideas.

In today's magazine section, we show a few of the new business blocks in course of erection, and a Rural and Suburban department which will follow the general lines of the former "Simple Life" department, has been begun. Mr. Charles Harrison Gibbons contributes an article on the "Unrest in India," which is very timely and interesting. The pictures of the A. Y. P. Exposition are very clear and attractive. Special attention is directed to the remarkable forestry building.

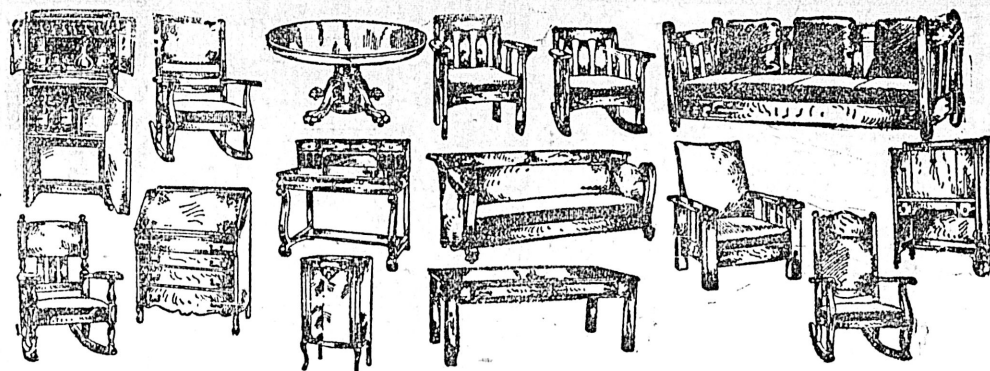
During the campaign in the United States for high protection, it used to be stated daily that the Cobden Club was furnishing the funds for the Democratic party. The fact that the club never had more than a couple of hundreds of pounds in its treasury exploded this notion. Now we have the Kreuz Zeitung telling us that England is supplying money to foment anti-German agitation among the Slavs. This story is probably as true as the other.

They have a new criminal code in the state of Washington, and a lot of funny provisions are included in it. Suppose you were having a motor ride, and had a flask of whiskey in your pocket, and suppose you put the flask to your lips, you would be liable to instant arrest, and so would your chauffeur. But if you stopped the car and got out and drank a jugful, you would be guiltless. Here is an instance in which the law is clearly "a huss."

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company have forbidden all persons to use its right of way between Store street and Russell station. This applies to the bridge as well as the track. While the reason given is that increased traffic calls for the notice, we will probably not be far astray if we suggest that the recent action brought against the company for an injury done on the right of way has had the effect of hastening somewhat the notice. It has seemed evident for some time that the use of the bridge and right of way by the general public could not long be continued, and perhaps it is just as well to have the matter brought to a head now. Quite a large number of people will be inconvenienced by the change, but the company is wholly within its rights. Whether or not some arrangement could be made for the use of the bridge we are not able to say, but at the best such an arrangement could only be temporary.

"Give woman the credit she deserves," the suffragette cried, "and where would man be?" "If she got all the credit she wanted, he'd be in the poorhouse," sneered a coarse person in the rear of the hall.—Stray Stories.

The Salvation army is established in 52 countries and colonies, and preaches the Gospel in 31 languages.



# JULY SALE of FURNITURE

## A "ROOM-MAKING" SALE WITH WONDERFUL PRICE-SAVING POSSIBILITIES

HERE is the grandest opportunity to SAVE on homefurnishings that Victorians have ever had offered them an opportunity to purchase Furniture of the very highest quality at prices that easily undersell anything ever heretofore attempted in furniture "sales."

We must have more room—that is the reason of these great price reductions. Many carloads of furniture are on order and it is absolutely necessary to clear out everything possible during this month of July. The result is that we have marked prices so low that

## It Will Pay You to Investigate the Offerings at Once

Seldom, indeed, is it that we make such offers, as our goods are always carefully selected and are of such a superior quality as to sell without the necessity of price reductions, but the great pressure for more showroom space compels us. Remember that these are not lines bought specially for "sale" purposes, but regular "Weiler Quality" furniture—pieces we stand back of with our regular guarantee of quality.

## A Small Cash Payment Secures Any of These Offerings for You

If you do not want these items at present or are not prepared to purchase just at present, a small cash payment will secure any item and we shall hold until required, or other satisfactory arrangements may be made.

## Do Not Buy Until You Have Investigated Our Offerings

Do not spend a cent on furniture before you have seen the offerings of this sale. No better qualities offered anywhere and the price tickets will disclose unequalled values.

## HERE ARE SOME STYLISH PARLOR FURNITURE PIECES CUT LOW

ARM CHAIR, 335, a comfortable chair of excellent appearance; mahogany frame upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$18. Clearance Price . . . . . \$14

RECEPTION CHAIR, 339, another pleasing chair style with mahogany frame upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price \$11. Clearance price . . . \$9

RECEPTION CHAIR, 306, this pretty chair has a dainty silk tapestry covering; frame is of mahogany and is very attractive style. Regular \$12. Clearance Price . . . . . \$9

ARM CHAIR, 349, a very pretty attractive chair style with mahogany frame upholstered with pretty silk tapestry. The regular price was \$18. Clearance Price . . . . . \$15

PARLOR SUITE, 525, a three-piece suite consisting of chair, rocker and settee; mahogany frames, upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$75. Clearance price . . . \$60

SETTEE, 25, this settee is of pretty design; mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$20. Clearance price . . . . . \$15

PARLOR SUITE, 457, an excellent suite at a money saving price. Consists of arm chair and settee with mahogany frames, upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price \$40. Clearance Price . . . . . \$30

SETTEE—Here is an attractive looking settee style; has mahogany frame and is upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$25. Clearance Price . . . . . \$20

PARLOR CHAIR, 338, mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry; reception style, very attractive style. Regular \$10. Clearance price . . . . . \$7.50

ROCKER, 1568, another arm rocker and of same design as No. 2436; mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$20. Clearance price . . . . . \$16

SETTEE, 127, another stylish settee with mahogany frame, upholstered in pretty silk tapestry. Regular price was \$35. Clearance price . . . . . \$32

PARLOR SUITE, 521, a two-piece suite consisting of arm chair and settee. These pieces have mahogany frames and are upholstered in brown silk tapestry. Regular price was \$45. Clearance price . . . . . \$45

ARM ROCKER, 351, this is a pretty piece for your parlor. A rocker with mahogany frame, upholstered in brown silk tapestry. Regular price was \$15. Clearance price . . . . . \$11

ARM CHAIR, 341, this is a large comfortable chair style yet one that will do credit to any parlor; mahogany frame upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$18. Clearance Price . . . . . \$15

ARM ROCKER, 2436, this is a very handsome chair style, frame is of mahogany and is upholstered with rich silk tapestry. Regular price was \$28. Clearance Price . . . . . \$22.50

ARM ROCKER, 356, an excellent value in arm rocker; mahogany frame, upholstered with velvet. The regular price was \$16. Clearance price . . . \$13

SETTEE, 312, here is a very attractive settee style; pretty mahogany frame, upholstered in dainty silk tapestry. Regular price was \$70. Clearance Price . . . . . \$45

RECEPTION CHAIR, 776, one of those popular small styles; mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular price was \$30. Clearance price \$24

PARLOR SUITE, 454, this two-piece suite is an excellent value, consists of arm chair and settee; mahogany frames; upholstered in green silk. Regular price \$36. Clearance Price . . . . . \$28

PARLOR SUITE, 214, a three-piece suite consisting of rocker, arm chair and settee; mahogany frames, upholstered in green silk. Regular price was \$50. Clearance price . . . \$38

ARM CHAIR, 335, a square shaped chair of stylish design; mahogany frame, upholstered with silk tapestry. Regular price was \$15. Clearance price . . . \$12

SETTEE, 458, a very attractive style; mahogany frame, upholstered in crimson silk. The regular price was \$22. Clearance price . . . . . \$18

ROCKER—A large comfortable rocker style with handsome golden oak frame, upholstered in green velvet. Regular price was \$20. Clearance price \$17

Dozens of other interesting items specially priced are to be found in the stock of parlor furniture. Come in by all means and look through the stock.

## BEDROOM FURNITURE PRICED TO CLEAR IN A HURRY

DOZENS of splendid offerings are to be found in the Bedroom Furniture stock on our third floor. You'll be surprised at the little prices on such handsome furniture styles, and for little cash outlay a really handsome and comfortable bedroom may be furnished. Come in and let us show you these items. The lines priced here are but a few of many.

DRESSER AND STAND—An excellent set in golden oak. Dresser has oval bevel mirror placed horizontally, 2 large and 2 small drawers. Stand designed to match. Regular price was \$75—Clearance Price . . . . . \$60.00

DRESSER AND STAND (458)—This set consists of a very prettily designed dressing table with oval bevel mirror placed horizontally. Stand designed to match. Selected Bird's Eye Maple. Regular price \$75—Clearance Price . \$55.00

DRESSER—A low style dresser much liked by ladies. Has a long oval bevel mirror and one drawer. Mahogany. Regular price \$40—Clearance Price . . . . . \$35.00

DRESSER AND STAND (525)—This dresser and stand is made of selected Bird's Eye Maple, highly polished, and is a very stylish set. Dresser has large bevel mirror and large drawer. Stand designed to match. The regular price was \$49—Clearance Price . . . \$37.50

DRESSER (475)—A Mahogany Dresser of stylish design. Has oval mirror and three drawers—the regular price was \$50—Clearance Price . . . . . \$40.00

DRESSER AND STAND (95)—Another handsome golden oak set. Dresser has massive square-shaped mirror and three drawers. Dresser designed to match. The regular price was \$93—Clearance Price . . . . . \$75.00

## Other Furniture Items With Special Price Tags

### Ladies' Desks, Combination Desks and Bookcases, Music Cabinets, Etc.

ALL THROUGH the third floor you'll find special price tickets on Furniture items for every room in the home. Wonderful values are offered and you are here given an opportunity to brighten up the home at little cost.

Come in and see the clearance prices on many Ladies' Desks, Combination Writing Desks and Bookcases, Music Cabinets, Parlor Tables, etc. Remember that these are not old, out-of-date furniture styles nor special "Sales goods," but our regular lines of which we have but one of a kind. The idea is to make room for all the new furniture on order. Come in tomorrow and choose some of these—they won't stay here very long at these prices.

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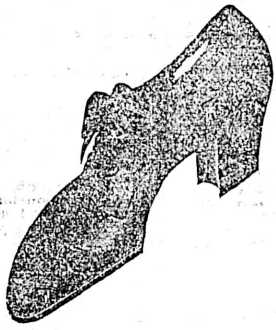
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- 24 PAIRS MEN'S CHOC. BALS, reg. \$3.00 now .....\$2.50
- 120 PAIRS LADIES' OXFORDS, plain and patent tips, now .....\$1.50
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- 30 PAIRS MEN'S CANVAS SHOES, \$2.50 down to .....\$1.25
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J. L. King, Elgin.  
Miss F. M. Brown, Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Priestley, Portland.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Buckley, Spokane.

**At the Balmoral—**  
Rev. W. Hineks, Cowichan Bay.  
Charles C. Matthews, Cowichan Bay.  
J. H. Monk, Salt Spring Island.  
Mrs. Monk, Salt Spring Island.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Harris, Tacoma.  
G. C. H. Lindsay, Tzouhulom.  
R. H. Fullon, Chicago.  
Geo. A. Grenaves, Kingston, Ont.  
G. K. Grenaves, Kingston.  
Ada Hagel, Vancouver.  
Edith E. Hagel, Vancouver.  
A. A. Franklin, Vancouver.  
Franklin, Milnes, Sask.  
R. Cowan, Vancouver.

# Henry Young & Co's MID-SUMMER SALE

People came here in crowds yesterday—our Opening Day. They found it a happy shopping place, for they secured enormous bargains from a high grade stock that stands the test of the critical. No economically minded woman should fail to be on hand here on Monday. Better come early. Shop in the morning, then you'll meet with no disappointment. We merely mention a few items.

## Panic Prices Prevail. Hundreds of Other Equally Good Bargains.



**Dimity Muslins**—All the desirable shades. Hitherto priced per yard at 15c and 20c. **SALE PRICE, 10¢**  
**English Gingham**—Checked, double width. Regular price per yard 25c. **SALE PRICE, 15¢**  
**Striped Gingham**—Blue and white. Good value at their regular price of 20c per yard. **SALE PRICE is 12½¢**

**Turkish Towels**—Slightly soiled, good as new when washed. Regular price each 20c. **SALE PRICE, 10¢**  
**Turkish Towels**—Brown, extra good quality. **REDUCED SALE PRICE EACH 20¢**  
**Bleached Turkish Towels**—Good size, excellent quality. **SALE PRICE 30¢**

Remember, the best bargains fall to the lot of those wise people who come early

## Henry Young & Co. 1223 Government Street Victoria B. C.

## Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 638 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Plant under course of erection at Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

**ASSETS**  
The company have acquired 55,669 acres of Pulp Land on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

**WATER POWER**  
In addition to the vast Pulp Limits acquired, the company have also secured a 20,000-inch water record on Marble creek, at Quatsino Sound, capable of developing from 10,000 to 15,000 h. p. This creek derives its source from three lakes, 20 miles in length, and is thus permanent the year round.

**CAPACITY OF PLANT**  
The plant when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping per week, and feel confident that we will have the pulp plant with a weekly capacity of 100 tons in operation by December 1st of this year.

**COST OF MANUFACTURE**  
With our tremendous pulp limits which enable us to secure our pulp wood at a nominal figure and splendid water power, the cost of manufacture of news and wrapping paper should not exceed \$30.00 per ton; at present news is jobbing in British Columbia at \$60.00 per ton. The freight rate in carload lots from Ontario and Quebec being \$17.00 per ton.

**LOCAL MARKETS**  
The local market of the company extends east a thousand miles to Moose Jaw and tributary regions. Within the above territory the annual consumption of paper is estimated at a thousand tons exclusive of that used by printers and newspapers. The five daily papers of Victoria and Vancouver alone consume over 100 carloads of paper per year.

**FOREIGN MARKETS**  
The foreign markets of the company consist of China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines. In 1908 the above countries imported over \$10,000,000 worth of wood pulp and paper, principally from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Eastern United States and Eastern Canada.

**FREIGHT RATES TO ORIENT**  
A freight rate from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton can be secured from British Columbia to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, on wood pulp and paper, as against a rate of \$7.00 to \$15.00 per ton on the same commodities from Eastern Canada and Europe; being from 3,000 to 5,000 miles nearer the Oriental market than Eastern Canada or European mills, we not only are able to secure a much lower freight rate, but also a lower insurance rate.

**NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
News and wrapping paper are manufactured principally from Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam and Larch wood; one ton of chemical wood pulp requires approximately two cords of four-foot wood. At present Spruce and Hemlock wood is worth from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per cord in Eastern Canada; our facilities enable us to secure it at less than \$3.00 per cord. In 1908 the American mills were obliged to pay from \$3.00 to \$15.00 per cord.

**PROGRESS OF WORK**  
We are proceeding as fast as possible with the work. The erection of the plant has been placed under the exclusive supervision of Mr. Chas. B. Pride, of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished authorities on the erection of pulp and paper mills in the United States, having built more than 60 of the leading mills of the country, and he is confident at being able to have the pulp mill in operation by December 1st of this year.

**SALE OF STOCK**  
In offering the preferred stock of this corporation, we do so with a

We Now Offer for Subscription the Remainder of the First Issue of

## 300,000 PREFERENCE SHARES

IN BLOCKS OF 100 SHARES AT \$1.00 PER SHARE

PAYMENTS: FIFTEEN PER CENT ON APPLICATION, FIFTEEN PER CENT IN THIRTY DAYS

Balance, 10 per cent. per month until fully paid. The Preferred Stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7 per cent, payable out of the net profits of the Company before any dividend is paid on the Ordinary Stock.

after a like amount has been paid on the Ordinary Stock, both Stocks thereafter participate equally.

### DIRECTORS:

COL. HENRY APPLETON, R.E., retired, Dir. British Canadian Wood & Paper Co., Ltd.  
CHARLES J. V. SPRATT, President Victoria Machinery Depot, Victoria.  
CHARLES LUGRIN, Editor Colonist, Victoria, B.C.  
W. K. HOUSTON, Member of W. K. Houston & Co.

JOSEPH McPHEE, General Merchant, Cumberland and Courtenay.  
F. J. MARSHALL, formerly with National Bank of India.  
FREDERICK APPLETON, Director M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd., Victoria.  
GREELY KOLTS, Director and Fiscal Agent British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.



## TO RENT

MODERN SIX-ROOMED RESIDENCE, upper Pandora Street, with all conveniences, from July 1st, next, per month **\$25.00**  
**LARGE SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE**, newly furnished, South Turner Street, near Park and Sea. Will lease for six months. Per month **\$50.00**

## FOR SALE

ONE EXTRA FINE LOT, Oak Bay water front-age **\$1000.00**

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

## SNAPS! SNAPS! SNAPS!

### In Pongee Silk

AT OUR SPECIAL SUMMER SALE

We are selling finest Oriental silk and grass linens at tremendous reductions to make room for a new shipment now on the way. Visitors would do well by calling in at our store and seeing our splendid stock.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

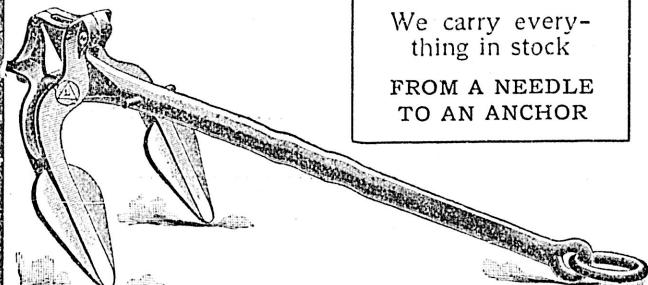
### ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

310 Cormorant Street.

Opposite E. & N. Station

## Shipchandlery

We carry everything in stock  
 FROM A NEEDLE  
 TO AN ANCHOR



We aim at best goods at lowest prices  
**LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY**

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street

Victoria, B. C.

## BICYCLES

## Hurt On the Train

We have three Singer Bicycles, latest models, that have been somewhat scratched in transit, only hurt in looks, and that slightly. We will sell them at a bargain.

## Thos. Plimley's Central Cycle Depot

1110 Government Street

Opposite Spencer's

"If you get it at Plimley's it's all right."

## Y.M.C.A. Summer Camp for Boys and Men

Senior Camp at the Gorge, \$3.25 per week.  
 Boys' Camp, Shore Harbor, Sidney, \$10.00 for 16 days, commencing July 3rd.  
 Join the Y. M. C. A. and go to camp.

### SPECIAL OFFER

We have a block of 5 lots fronting on south side of Esquimalt road which must be sold immediately. It is just the other side of Head street. Magnificent location. Excellent residential neighborhood. Price, \$2,500.

A. W. JONES, LIMITED, 608 Fort Street

## How to Avoid Sea Sickness

Take along a box of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish Channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, and the Press generally in Great Britain. Analyzed by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet and press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at first-class druggists, or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

## SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COLLEGE  
 Session begins Sept. 15. Catalog mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St., S. F.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Complaint of Dust Nuisance.

Residents on Rockland avenue, between Cook street and Linden avenue, are protesting against the dust nuisance. They ask when the city is going to experiment with the new chemical which was ordered some months ago for the purpose of dust-laying, and they suggest that at any rate the sprinkler might be sent into that section of the city in the meantime.

### Will Come for Prisoner.

Superintendent of Provincial Police P. S. Hussey, yesterday morning received word from Sheriff Griffen, Munroe County, Iowa, within the bounds of which Charlie James, alias Jones, is believed to have murdered Jack Johns, in a bar room brawl at Duxton, Iowa, on December 12th, 1904, that he would leave that town on the 5th inst. with the necessary papers for James' extradition. James, who was arrested at Ladysmith ten days ago, is now held in the provincial jail here.

### No Work for Private Parties.

The city will refuse a number of requests from property owners who desire that cement walks on their private property be done by city workmen, the owners to pay the cost. Very often, while a sidewalk gang is doing work on a street, some of the owners, considering that walks on their property could conveniently be done at the same time, have put in such requests. As the city has all the sidewalk work ahead of it that it can possibly do, such requests will be refused.

### Church of Our Lord Picnic.

The annual Sunday school picnic of the Church of Our Lord was held on Saturday, the destination being Sidney. A good company of children, parents and teachers went out by the morning train, and more of the friends came out in the afternoon. Two good meals were provided in the pavilion, and ice cream, strawberries, soft drinks, etc., were on sale. The glorious weather added to the pleasure of the day, and the view of the sea with the islands and Mt. Baker in the background a picture scarcely to be excelled in the whole world.

### New Home for Animals.

New pens for the animals in the park, clean and sanitary, will be erected as soon as possible by the Parks Board. That body held a short meeting yesterday morning, when the plans for the new animal habitations were considered and approved. The new work will require an expenditure of \$500, which will be taken from the funds available for other park work. The old animal pens, which have been a standing disgrace for years, will be totally done away with, and the site on which they are located will be seeded and made a place of beauty.

### Ask Solution of Mystery.

To locate the present whereabouts of, or at least furnish proof of the death of Whitworth Russell, who, in the year 1861, left his home in the Old Country to come to British Columbia to make his fortune, is the task which the provincial police department has been asked to undertake. Yesterday morning, Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey received a communication from Superintendent Saunders, of the Royal North West Mounted Police, at Regina, to whom a firm of Old Country solicitors, Messrs. Blake, Heseltine, Child, and Crallshelm, of London, had applied for information concerning Russell. An estate in which a descendant of Russell's is interested is now in course of being wound up, and the death of Russell is necessary. Russell when a young man came to this country with the intention of joining the police, but his subsequent life has been a mystery to his relatives in England.

### How Much Should City Do.

Whether it will be better, in the cases where street improvements are done under contract, as the city contemplates in several works, that the contractor should do the entire work, roadways and sidewalks, or merely be called upon to do the roadway work, the city to grade and lay the sidewalks, or whether the contractors should be called upon to tender for the whole work of grading both for roadway and sidewalks, the city to do only the cement laying, is a question which the city council is considering. In many cases, where rock work is encountered, the contractor, were he to do the roadway work solely, would merely blast for that work, and then the city would have to blast out for the sidewalk. It is believed that it would be better to have all the blasting work done at once, as otherwise the contractor or the city in doing the work would inevitably have to perform some of the work for the other. Tenders for the entire street work on Fourth and Fifth streets will be called for, the city to do none of the work.

## ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

Results of Tests by the Victoria College of Music

The annual examinations for the certificates of the Victoria College of Music, London, Eng., were held at the local college, 1902 Cook street on Friday, under the direction of the local secretary, M. A. Longfield, F.V.C.M.  
 Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, F.V.C.M., was the visiting examiner. The following are the points gained by the candidates in the various grades for which they were entered. Sixty points out of a possible 100 is required for a pass and 80 points for an honors certificate.

### Preparatory Grade—Piano.

Esther L. Collinge 92, Florence C. Dalgarino 87, Cassie C. Keefe 87.

### Primary Grade—Piano.

Mary C. MacCallum 84, Amy Y. Conyers 61, Eileen M. Miller 90.

### Junior Grade—Piano.

Andrew L. B. Alexander 82, Edith Parker 76, Helena M. Wheeler 90.

### Intermediate Grade—Piano.

June Ventress (Duncan) 83, Mary Florence Pike 82, Beatrice R. J. Williscroft 70, Florence Angus 82, Arthur Maynard 67.

### Senior Grade—Piano.

Veda J. Ventress (Duncan) 71, Elizabeth 60, Clarence E. Cameron 82, Dorothy Few 91.

### Advanced Senior Grade.

Dorothy Few 86.

At the conclusion of the examinations a photograph of the candidates and the examiners was taken in the college grounds by Mr. Foxall, Government street.



## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., July 3, 1909.

### SNOPSIS.

High barometric pressure prevails along the coast and fair weather is general with moderate to fresh westerly winds. The weather is hot in Kootenay and Eastern Washington, and fine and moderately warm in the Prairie provinces.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	55	71
Vancouver	49	75
New Westminster	48	71
Kamloops	52	94
Barkerville	34	70
Fort Simpson	48	66
Atlin	48	62
Dawson	36	78
Calgary, Alta.	36	66
Winnipeg, Man.	44	78
Portland, Ore.	54	76
San Francisco, Cal.	50	60

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:  
 Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly southerly and westerly, generally fair to Monday, not much change in temperature.  
 Lower Mainland: Winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair and warm today and Monday.

### SATURDAY.

Highest	71
Lowest	55
Mean	63
Sunshine, 13 hours, 48 minutes.	

### Makes Good Showing.

Miss Lenore Black, of Hillside avenue, a pupil of Mr. Bethune of this city, has been distinguishing herself in the recent examinations at Vancouver for advanced students in vocal music conducted by Percy C. Buck, M. A. (Mus. Doc. Oxon) for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music, the chief examining body in Great Britain.

## PILOT WAS BLAMED FOR EMPRESS STRANDING

Should Have Taken Soundings and Ascertained Position of the Liner

The decision of the Osaka Marine court regarding the enquiry held concerning the stranding of the R. M. S. Empress of China recently in the Sea of Japan resulted in a reprimand for the pilot, Capt. J. Simpson Stevenson.

The court after going to considerable length into the facts found by the court as to the stranding, stated the following grounds for the judgment:

After careful consideration of the case, it is found that the stranding in this instance is to be attributed to the ship having been carried southward of the course owing to an abnormal set of the current. At the same time, had respondent, James Simpson Stevenson, once taken soundings on not seeing the light, although the steamer was presumably within the limit of the area of Himeshima light, he ought to have ascertained the vessel's position and discovered that she had been carried to starboard. Respondent, being too confident of his course, was not cautious enough to take soundings. This cannot be regarded as negligence of duty and his conduct comes under Clause No. 1 of Art. No. 19 of the Pilotage Law. Consequently, in accordance with Art. 21 of the same law, respondent must be held amenable to Clause No. 3 of Art. No. 2 of the Mariners' Discipline Law and judgment is therefore given as follows:

The respondent, James Simpson Stevenson, is reprimanded. The costs of the proceedings, viz., the sum of 12.40 yen, to be borne by him.

### Wild flowers found June 15th, 1909.

1. Wild Tiger-lily, in a shady, damp place.
2. Wild Camomile, in a sunny, dry place.
3. Wild Spirea, in a sunny, damp place.
4. Wild Onion, in a sunny, dry place.
5. Wild Sun Flower, in dry, sunny places.
6. Wild Parsley, in a sunny, dry place.
7. Wild Cock's comb, shady, damp place.

(Isabel M. F. Barron, teacher).  
 A. C. J. MUIR.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

### Fraser.

The funeral of Capt. Neil Fraser took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of the deceased, on Glenford avenue. There was a large attendance, the Rev. D. McRae officiating. The arrangements were in the hands of the W. B. Smith Undertaking parlors. The following acted as pallbearers: C. J. Mosedale, Rev. A. E. Roberts, J. L. Bowden and Captain Gidley.

### Mills.

Tomorrow morning at 8:45 the funeral of Walter Mills will take place from the W. B. Smith's Undertaking parlors, and at 9 o'clock from the Roman Catholic cathedral. Father Van Nevel will officiate.

### MacKay.

Mrs. Mary E. McKay, widow of the late Donald L. McKay, died very suddenly in Winnipeg recently at her residence, 267 Assiniboine avenue, of the mischance of the brain. The late Mrs. McKay was a prominent member of Knox church, Winnipeg, and her sudden demise will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. She leaves a family of four, the eldest son, T. O. McKay resides in Vancouver, Donald, Janet and Julia. Deceased was widely known in Victoria.

### Nettleton.

The death occurred at the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday of John William Nettleton. Deceased was a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and 65 years of age. He had been a resident of Victoria for the past three years, coming here from London, England. Mr. Nettleton had been ill for some time. He leaves a son, Alfred William Nettleton, of this city, also a daughter and two sisters residing in London, England. The remains were removed to the Hanna chapel, Yates street. The funeral has been arranged for Tuesday afternoon next. Further announcements will be made later.

## Great Sale of WHITE BLOUSES

Every One Reduced.  
 Special Prices, from \$4.50 to 50c each

See Our Window

G. A. Richardson & Co.  
 VICTORIA HOUSE  
 636 YATES ST.

## "Miller" Loose Leaf Price Books

In All Sizes

BAXTER & JOHNSON  
 809 GOVERNMENT ST.  
 Phone 730

## Centaur Cycles

Still in the lead. Another shipment of Centaurs, SPECIAL AND STANDARD, with 2 and 3 speed gears have just arrived at

HARRIS & SMITH  
 1220 Broad St. Phone 4183

## THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT ST.

Phone 1737

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Proprietor.

We have several new baby carriages and folding carts we have bought very cheap and will clear at very low prices.

TENTS AND CAMPING FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND

Furniture and books exchanged, bought or sold on commission.

HOUSES, LOTS AND ACREAGE LISTED.

## CAMP ACCOMMODATION WANTED

With sea frontage for party of 30 people. Phone or write to above.

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

I, C. J. McDonald, hereby give notice that one month from date I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Mayne Island hotel, situated at Mayne, in the district of North Victoria.  
 (Signed, C. J. McDONALD.  
 Dated this 15th day of May, 1909.

## Port Angeles EXCURSION

SATURDAY

July 3rd.

STR. "WHATCOM"

LEAVES

11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

RETURNING

Leaves Port Angeles 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.

ROUND 50c TRIP

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.

Anything appertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD  
 715 Pandora Street.

For Sale—Empire Typewriter, \$30; just half price. Apply the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas street.

## BILLIKEN

"The God-of-Things-as-They-Ought-to-Be Tickle His Toes and See Him Smile"

### A SURE CURE FOR

The Blues, That Solemn Feeling The Grouch, Wear one and have good luck. BROOCHES 75c SC ARF PINS 75c

The Hoodoo Germ, Hard Luck Melancholia The Down-and-Out Bacillus, SC ARF PINS 75c

FOBS \$1.50

## REDFERN & SONS

Diamond Merchants and Goldsmiths 1009 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.

## LUMBER

ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 584

## LUMBER LATH SHINGLES

THE BULMAN ALLISON LUMBER CO., LTD.

Office and Yard, 618 Montreal St.

Mills at Cusheon Cove, near Ganges, Salt Spring Island. Good Shipping Facilities at Mills and Yard.

Estimates Furnished. Address P. O. Box 447 or Phone 2075.

## SUGAR SUGAR

Now is the time to buy your supply for preserving. We offer best white Granulated fine sugar at \$5.50 per 100 lbs.—\$1.15 for 20 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 YATES ST.

## JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

### THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x8 and 6x7 for sale here. 1404 Government Street (Cor. Johnson Street.)

## MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

### ACTIVE PASS

Good Fishing and Boating. BOATS FOR HIRE.

C. J. McDonald -- Prop.  
 MAYNE, B. C.

For a Snap in

## NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.  
 125 lbs. steam.

66 in. x 16 ft.  
 125 lbs. steam.

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lands on Mud river, in Cariboo district, and Range 4, Const. district, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of July 2nd, 1908, and bearing date of June 30th, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,  
 Deputy Commissioner of Lands,  
 Victoria, B. C., May 1st, 1909.

## It Costs Next to Nothing

to have a bath installed. The main cost is the bath. We have a splendid assortment.

## Get Our Figures

What we do, we do right.

## E. F. GEIGER

1428 Douglas St., Phone 226

## FOR SALE CHEAP

### Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current.  
 230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

## The Colonist

### CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to execute the following works of local improvement, namely to construct permanent sidewalks and do other work on the undermentioned streets, viz:  
 1. Springfield avenue, both sides, and to grade and rock surface said avenue from Esquimalt Road to Wilson Street.  
 2. Bay street, south side, from Government Street westerly to the west line of lot 3, block A1, Work estate.  
 3. Asquith street, both sides, from Edmonton Road to Ryan street, and to grade and rock surface said street.  
 4. Victor street, both sides, from Edmonton Road to Ryan street, and to grade and rock surface said street.  
 5. Cecil, both sides, from Edmonton Road to Ryan street, and to grade and rock surface said street.  
 6. Stadacona avenue, both sides, from Port street northerly with curbs, gutters and boulevards (including maintenance).  
 7. Camosun street,



## Corundum and Emery Wheels of All Descriptions

## Foot Power and Hand Power Grinders

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.  
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.



An appropriate subject for discussion:

## Frozen Dainty Cream Ices

In all flavors.

Chocolate.  
Vanilla.  
Pistachio.  
Strawberry.  
Raspberry.  
Pineapple.  
Walnut.

### SHERBET

Try one of our Combination  
Moulds.  
Nicely Blended Flavors.

## CLAY'S

Phone 101 619 Fort Street

## REINFORCED MALTHOID ROOFING

Waterproof, No Nailing.  
Guaranteed Ten Years.

### R. ANGUS

Wharf Street - - Victoria

**THE LATEST  
Parisian Styles**  
In Curls, etc., at  
Mrs. C. Kosche's  
**HAIRDRESSING PAR-  
LORS**  
1105 Douglas St.  
Phone 1175.

**The Quality Mark**  
Recognized the world over  
as the quality-mark of fin-  
est silverplate, the name  
**"1847 ROGERS BROS."**  
covers a line of knives,  
forks, spoons, etc., famous  
for beauty and durability.  
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters,  
etc., are stamped  
**MERIDEN BRITS CO.**  
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS  
"Silver Plate that Wears"

**RESERVE.**  
Notice is hereby given that the fol-  
lowing lots, situated in Cariboo district,  
are reserved for university purposes  
from pre-emption, sale or other aliena-  
tion under the Land Act—Lots 1,454,  
1,452, 1,465, 1,473, 1,466, 1,455, 1,453,  
1,451, 1,464, 1,472, 1,326, 1,438, 1,444,  
1,450, 1,463, 1,471, 1,325, 1,437, 1,443,  
1,449 and 1,462.  
ROBT. A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands,  
Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

**Typewriters, Papers, Ribbons, Car-  
bons, Stencils, Inks**  
**A. M. JONES**  
Phone 1711. 636 View St.

"MAILING CARDS" advertising  
Victoria and Vancouver Island fur-  
nished free by Vancouver Island De-  
velopment League, Law Chambers  
building. Telephone 683. Handsome,  
truthful, up-to-date. Do not add to  
cost of postage in letters. Write, tele-  
phone or inquire above address.

Did you secure any of the Bargains  
sold yesterday at Robinson's Cash  
Store, 642 Yates. There are many  
other money savers to be sold at this  
store today. See the windows for  
specials.

P.O. BOX 363 PHONE 77  
**LEMON GONNASSON & CO.**  
DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.  
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Aus-  
tralian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.  
**THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS**  
Corner Government and Orchard Streets

## MONEY TO LOAN

ON  
Improved Property

AT LOWEST  
CURRENT RATES

## HEISTERMAN FORMAN & CO

Phone 55 1207 Gov't St.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty  
days from this date the registered office  
or principal place of business of Robert  
Ward and Company, Limited Liabil-  
ity, will be changed from Temple  
Building, Victoria, B. C., to Hastings  
Street, Vancouver, B. C.  
Dated this 9th day of June, 1909.

**ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,**  
Limited Liability.

## THE New England Hotel and Restaurant

GOVERNMENT STREET

Established over 50 years.

M. & L. YOUNG, Proprietors.

Telephone 161

## When Getting a CUSTOM-MADE SUIT

See that you get a fit  
Talk it over with

## LINKLATER

TAILOR  
Cor. Broad and Troughton Ave.  
Opposite Driard

### NOW OPEN!

## MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING STORE

Call and inspect quality and  
prices

Special prices for this week

760 YATES STREET  
Next door to Carnegie Library

To Seattle—\$2.00 Round trip, going  
July 4th, returning July 5th. S.S. Iro-  
quois leaving 9 a. m.

Sunday, July 4th. The steamer  
Iroquois will make one of those de-  
lightful trips among the Islands of  
the Gulf, to Mayne, returning via the  
picturesque Pender Canal. Train  
leaves V. & S. station 9.45 a. m. Come  
along and enjoy yourselves.

Next Sunday take a trip on the V.  
& S. Railway and steamer Iroquois  
among the thousand islands.

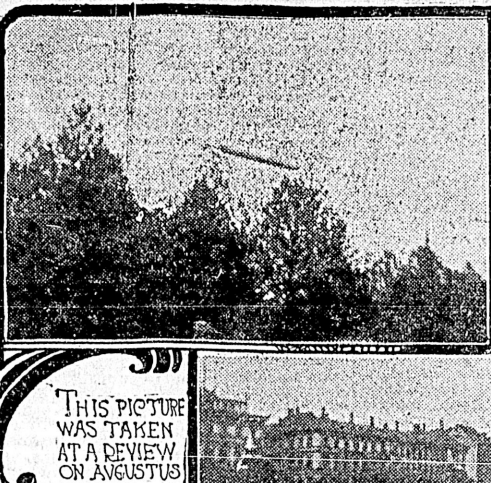
To Seattle—\$2.00 Round trip, going  
July 4th, returning July 5th. S.S. Iro-  
quois leaving 9 a. m.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## Victoria Boy in the Old World



VICOR A. LEVY.



THIS PICTURE  
WAS TAKEN  
AT A REVIEW  
ON AUGUSTUS  
PLATZ  
YOU SEE A BODY  
OF INFANTRY  
APPROACHING.  
IN THE  
FOREGROUND NOTICE  
THE STYLE  
OF GERMAN  
STUDENT HATS

## TELLS OF VISIT TO FAMOUS DRESDEN

Letter From Victor A. Levy  
Encloses Snapshot of  
Zeppelin II.

Victor A. Levy, son of H. E. Levy,  
of Pemberton road, recently a pupil of  
Professor E. G. Wickens, who has  
spent the last eight months at the  
University of Leipzig, under Professor  
J. Becker, as a part of a four-year  
course in that institution in music,  
has written some bright letters home  
descriptive of his experiences there.

The boy, who is but eighteen years  
of age, in a recent letter, enclosed a  
number of snapshots of his own tak-  
ing, several of which are reproduced  
herewith. An extract from his letter  
follows:

I took a run up to Dresden for three  
days, and the rest and change did  
me a world of good. Dresden is the  
capital of Saxony, where the King  
lives, and is beautifully situated in  
the Elbe valley, being a little over  
two hours by train distant from Leip-  
zig. I obtained a letter of introduc-  
tion to the proprietor of a hotel there  
from a friend of mine in Leipzig, with  
the aid of a couple of 5 and 10  
ph. (1c. and 2c.) tips enabling me to  
obtain a fine room and good service.  
Imagine a waiter in Levy's Cafe re-  
ceiving a one and two cent tip! Yet  
here with such tip they fall over  
you with politeness. The room (right  
in town) with breakfast attention to  
clothes and shoes cost 1.50, not \$1.50,  
but one mark and fifty pfennigs (35c.)  
a night.

## FINE BUSINESS BLOCKS GO UP

Notable Additions Are Being  
Made to Victoria's Com-  
mercial Premises

As the season progresses, the evi-  
dences of building activity are becom-  
ing more apparent in the growing pro-  
portions of imposing business houses  
which have been under way the past  
few months, while in many places  
ground is being broken for still other  
substantial additions to Victoria's com-  
mercial premises. The views on the  
front page of the accompanying supple-  
ment strikingly illustrates this.

Work commenced this week on the  
erection of the three storey re-enforced  
building to be erected by Messrs.  
Challoner, Mitchell, and Brown, on the  
site lying between the Merchants'  
Bank of Canada and the Sylvester  
Company's building on the south side  
of Yates street just east of Douglas  
street. The building will be a hand-  
some addition to the premises on that  
rapidly improving thoroughfare. With  
a frontage of 40 feet on Yates  
street and a depth of eighty feet, the  
new structure will be thoroughly fire-  
proof. The walls and supports will be  
of re-enforced concrete, while steel  
girders will support the floors, which  
will be of wood. The front will be of  
English white glazed brick, especially  
imported, with cream terra cotta cor-  
nices and enrichments.

On the ground floor will be two  
stores. The first floor will be arrang-  
ed for eight offices, with lavatories  
and other necessary adjuncts. The  
top floor will be devoted to eight room-  
ing quarters, with three bathrooms,  
lavatories, etc. Gas steam radiators,  
each a separate heating unit, will fur-  
nish the heat, while every possible con-  
venience for lighting will be installed.  
The interior finish of the block will be  
of the best. The cost of the building,  
when completed will be in the neigh-  
borhood of \$8,000. George C. Mesher  
and Company are the architects and  
contractors.

### Creamery Block.

In about two weeks' time the new  
premises of the Victoria Creamery  
Company, now being completed on  
Broad street, north of Yates street, will  
be ready for occupation. Costing,  
including the site, in the neighborhood  
of \$35,000, and to contain an up-to-  
date plant, which will require an ex-  
penditure of \$11,000, the new premises  
will be one of the most modern of any  
in the country. The building, a two  
storey brick, with a frontage of sixty  
feet on Broad street and a depth of  
120 feet, is being erected by the West-  
holm Lumber Company, on plans pre-  
pared by D. C. Frame, architect.

With the exception of a small por-  
tion to be used for office purposes,  
the whole of the ground floor will be  
occupied by the company, whose offices  
will be situated in the front and at the  
rear and in the basement will be lo-  
cated the work room, cold storage  
room, bottling plant, and storage  
quarters. A new and up-to-date cold  
storage plant and ice cream freezers  
will be installed, the latter allowing  
for the storing of the company's out-  
put. The butter making department  
will also be doubled by the installation  
of two 600 lb. churns. A modern bot-  
tle washing, filling, and sterilizing  
plant will also be installed, the com-  
pany paying every possible atten-  
tion to cleanliness in the manu-  
facture of its products. The upper  
floor of the building will be rented as  
a hall for assembly or other purposes.

### Broad Street Block.

Work is being actively pushed upon  
the two storey brick block erected by  
Lee Cheong, Lee May, and Lee Yan  
Yow at the north west corner of  
Broad and Johnson streets. The new  
structure, which will cost \$18,000, will  
be of a substantial nature, and finished  
in an up-to-date manner. The brick-  
layers have reached the second floor,  
and the structure will be completed  
well within the prescribed time. The  
ground floor will be divided into offices.  
The plans were prepared by Messrs.  
Hooper and Watkins. Thomas Brydon  
is the contractor.

### Lim Dat's Building.

The foundations of the \$35,000 brick  
block to be erected by Lim Dat on  
Government street, running the full  
length between Herald and Chatham  
streets, have been about completed,  
and work on the super structure will  
start almost immediately. The build-  
ing will be three storeys in height,  
with a frontage of 250 feet and a  
depth of 57 feet. The ground floor will  
be occupied by twelve stores, while the  
two upper floors will be used for room-  
ing quarters. The upper floors will  
not be finished at present, but will be  
later, when the additional expenditure  
necessary for this work will bring the  
total cost of the building well up to the  
\$50,000 mark. Messrs. Luny Brothers  
are the contractors. The plans were  
prepared by Messrs. Hooper and Wat-  
kins.

### Good Progress Made.

In about two months' time the \$25,-  
000 four storey brick block being erec-  
ted by the Victoria Building Company  
on the south side of Yates street, east  
of the Sylvester building, will be fin-  
ished. The first three storeys have  
been completed as far as the brick-  
laying is concerned, and work will  
commence on the fourth floor tomor-  
row morning.

The structure, which has a frontage  
of sixty feet, and a depth of 120 feet,  
is of solid brick, with floors of what  
is known as slow burning construc-  
tion, the floors being constructed of  
solid eight inch beams, supported on  
steel girders. The ceilings will be  
covered by pressed steel. The lower  
floor will be occupied by two stores  
each thirty feet in width, and entirely  
unobstructed by pillars or other ob-  
struction. The main entrance to the

Leaving Leipzig at 8.15 a. m. we ar-  
rived at Dresden at 8.15 a. m. Got  
settled in my room, had breakfast  
with the proprietor, who then intro-  
duced me to a very nice German Rus-  
sian family with two children, with  
whom I spent all the time I was not  
out sightseeing. At 10 a. m. I took  
the mail coach for a three hours' drive  
through the whole of Dresden, which  
we covered thoroughly. Am  
sending a picture of the coach, a  
special guide travels with the coach  
pointing out all the important build-  
ings, monuments, historical points,  
etc., etc., and this all included, costs  
you 3 m. (72c.) On the coach I be-  
came acquainted with a middle aged  
couple from South America also two  
ladies from England. Dresden is just  
full of Americans and Englishmen,  
who have made their money and come  
there to live. The class of people liv-  
ing in Dresden is much higher than  
those in Leipzig, which is known  
throughout Germany as the Handels  
Stadt (business city), while Dresden  
is called "The Florence of Germany."  
If you come here next year I shall  
certainly take you up to Dresden,  
which I like almost as well as Chi-  
cago. I got on good terms with the  
guide of the coach, and in the after-  
noon we went together by car to  
Pillnitz, transferring at Loschwitz. At  
Pillnitz is situated the King's autumn  
palace, whose grounds include trees  
of the finest species from over the  
whole world. Here are white man-  
nollas as large as our chestnut trees  
in the yard at home, and also one  
large red Camelia sixteen feet high.  
We met a young Chicago doctor there,  
who I tell you, was mighty glad to  
find somebody that talked his native  
tongue, he being unable to speak a  
word of German. After having ex-  
changed a half hour and having ex-  
changed cards I with the guide took  
the boat down stream to Loschwitz,  
where we saw one of the most beau-  
tiful pieces of sculpture I have ever  
seen. We then took a hanging car,  
which ascends one of the mountains

at an angle of 45 degrees. The car  
is closed like a street car, with the  
entire rear end made of glass, and  
the seats are so arranged that every-  
one can obtain a view of the beau-  
tiful Elbe valley and Dresden. Return-  
ing to Dresden just in time for the  
opera D'Albert "Tiefland." Dresden  
opera is considered among the best  
of Europe.  
Next day the King being out of  
town I went through the King's mag-  
nificent winter palace, where he lives  
the most of the year. We saw every-  
thing there right to the bedrooms. It  
would be useless for me to try to  
describe the exquisite furnishings, it  
was just like wandering about in a  
dream. I met a young Englishman  
there about my age or about 21, and  
had good practice in acting as an in-  
terpreter for him, he not being able  
to understand the guide. We saw the  
crown jewels, which were magnificent.  
You know Sachsen is one of the rich-  
est countries of Europe. From there  
we went together to the art gallery,  
which is the second or third best in  
Europe, having London skinned to  
death. Why, in London they make  
such a fuss when one picture of Van  
Dyke, Rubens, Rembrandt, etc.,  
hangs in a room, but here you see  
five or six of one painter hung about  
with other pictures, and hardly any  
fuss made over them at all. The  
gem of the gallery is Raphael's  
wonderful painting of the Madonna,  
which occupies a room all by itself.  
I saw Zeppelin in his own airship  
sail over Leipzig, and I tell you it  
was a sight not soon to be forgotten.  
I took three snapshots of him, but  
did not wait until he came close en-  
ough, as I feared I would not have  
been able to get him better. As the  
great monstrous ship sailed through  
the sky, soaring now and then like  
a bird, the whirr of the propellers was  
very distinct.

A group of serenaders have just  
passed playing guitars. There are five  
in the group, one of them looking ter-  
ribly love-sick.

building will lie between these stores  
in the centre of the building. The  
three upper storeys will be divided  
into rooming quarters, of which there  
will be forty-four, each with lavatory  
and bathroom attached. Hot and cold  
water will be furnished to each room,  
and hot water system of heating will  
be used. The floors will be of fir, in  
the English style, while the interior  
finishing of the rooms and corridors  
will be of the best. George C. Mesher  
and Company are the architects and  
contractors for the structure.

The new Marconi wireless station at  
Tarte pier, Montreal, has been official-  
ly opened.

### HAIR TELLS CHARACTER.

Color of Hair Said to Indicate a Per-  
son's Temperament.

Many people believe that blonde, or  
light hair denotes affection, and dark  
hair constancy. A person without hair  
is not devoid of character; far from it.  
The disposition of the average bald-  
headed man is to show such solicitude  
for the welfare of others, that he neg-  
lects himself. A germ causes baldness.  
Prof. Sabouraud, of Paris, France, in-  
oculated a rabbit with Dandruff  
germs, causing it to become totally  
bald in five weeks' time. To rid the  
scalp of these dangerous germs it is  
necessary to apply Newbro's Herpi-  
cure. "Destroy the cause—you remove the  
effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c  
in stamps for sample to The Herpicle  
Co., Detroit, Mich.  
One dollar bottles guaranteed.  
Cyrus H. Bowes, 98 Government St.,  
Cide.

## Holiday Comfort



Nothing like a good hammock  
to rest in upon your veranda or  
lawn in the summer time. See  
our fine new lines, all colors.

## Hammocks

with spreads and pillows, well  
and strongly made of excellent  
materials. Unrivalled values at  
\$3.25 to .....\$7.00

## DRAKE & HORN

Hardware Merchants

608 YATES STREET

COR. GOVERNMENT ST.

These Ads are  
for the purpose  
OF FINDING

# YOU

And when we have found you, and we have when you read  
this we would ask you to kindly remember that

## COPAS & YOUNG

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

at the

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets  
(The men who lowered grocery prices)  
Would appreciate your Patronage  
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

NICE FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, per pound .....25c  
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle.....20c  
STOWERS' LIME JUICE CORDIAL, 35c per bottle, or  
3 for .....\$1.00  
NICE ONTARIO CHEESE, per pound .....20c  
C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3  
pounds for .....\$1.00  
CANADIAN SARDINES, 4 tins for.....25c  
CLARK'S POTTED MEATS, 4 tins for.....25c  
TRAVERS' ENGLISH VINEGAR, quart bottle.....15c  
ARMOUR'S PORK, BEANS AND TOMATO SAUCE, 3  
tins for .....25c  
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for.....25c  
FRESH CHERRIES, 4-pound basket .....25c  
CHIVERS' ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1 lb. glass jar.....15c  
CHIVERS' STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, two  
1-pound glass jars .....35c  
FRESH GINGER SNAPS, 3 pounds for .....25c  
TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18-oz. bottle.....15c  
TOASTED CORN FLAKES, per packet .....10c  
CHIVERS' ENGLISH LEMONADE POWDER, suffi-  
cient to make 2 gallons, per packet .....15c

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY  
See our windows

## COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Phones 94 and 133

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets

## Shine Your Shoes

with

## "Just Out"

Day & Martin's

latest and best

Shoe Polish  
(Black and Tan)

Goes twice as far  
as any other. Shines  
quicker and with less  
rubbing—and the polish lasts longer.  
Ask your dealer.

rubbing—and the polish lasts longer.

Ask your dealer.

CHAS. GYDE—Agent for Canada—22 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

## WHAT WE ARE PROUD OF

IN THE

## Gerhard-Heintzman Piano

The thing that we prize about the Gerhard Heintzman  
Piano is the satisfaction that it gives—a satisfaction great  
in the first place, and ever increasing as the owner of a  
Gerhard Heintzman has opportunities to compare his piano  
with others.

The Gerhard Heintzman Piano is the only instrument  
bearing a name of Canadian fame that is sold at such an  
exceptionably reasonable price. The Gerhard Heintzman is  
a synonym for exquisite satisfaction. You are invited to  
examine them at our warehouses.

## FLETCHER BROS.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NANAIMO.





## HEADQUARTERS For Summer Goods

REFRIGERATORS  
OIL STOVES  
GASOLINE STOVES  
SCREEN DOORS  
SCREEN WINDOWS  
LAWN MOWERS  
LAWN SPRINKLERS  
HAMMOCKS

The best stock in the city to choose from

**B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.**  
Cor. of Yates and Broad. Warehouse Phone 1611. Phone 82

## KEEP COOL

### Buy An Electric Fan

Adjustable for table, desk or wall, complete ready to run  
**\$13.50 EACH**

**The Hinton Electric Co., Limited**  
GOVERNMENT STREET

## Bowes' Buttermilk Toilet Lotion



Abolishes sunburn, redness or roughness of the face, heals chaps or chafing, counteracts the bad effects of summer sun and dust-laden winds on the complexion.

**KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT AND SMOOTH, MAKES HANDS AND ARMS DELICATELY WHITE.**

Does not promote hair growth, is neither greasy nor sticky. Always fresh and pure. Unrivalled for men's use after shaving. Per bottle 25c. only, at this store.

**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**

Telephones 425 and 450

1228 Government Street

## THE Quality Meat Store OF VICTORIA

**The Douglas Market**

## Pioneer Women of B.C.

It is more than forty years since Mrs. J. B. McDowell, of Glevvar, Blanchard street, left her home in Cork to begin the long voyage to the little city of Victoria. Yet through all the years that have intervened she has cherished her love for the "Green Isle" so dear to its sons and daughters.

Mrs. McDowell's maiden name was Sarah Cassidy. Her father was a skilful contractor, and her girlhood's home was a comfortable and happy one, where the children enjoyed many advantages.

Among the recollections of Mrs. McDowell are those of the summer trips to Queenstown, where mother and children spent their holidays, and where the father came twice a week to enjoy the sea breezes with his loved ones.

Not less distinctly does she recall Father Matthew and the work he did in changing the drinking habits of his countrymen. He lived almost across the street from the Cassidy home, and Mrs. McDowell describes with loving reverence the form and features of the great reformer. She remembers the solemn ceremony, when kneeling, the penitents took the pledge. She can tell many stories of the happy change that was made in the lives and fortunes of those who kept their vow, and, alas, some sorrowful tales of others who yielding to strong temptation, fell back into their old



**MRS. SOPHIE RUDLIN**  
Widow of the late Captain Rudlin, with her husband.

habits. But of the great "good" accomplished by Father Matthew, she speaks with enthusiasm.

In the year 1849 J. B. McDowell, a young Dublin man, married Miss Cassidy, and they lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the day in Victoria nearly ten years ago. This event took place in November, and in the following February her dearly loved husband passed away.

It was during the Cariboo excitement that Mr. McDowell left his home to seek his fortune in the West. He arrived in Victoria in 1864, and his wife with her five children followed him the next year. She, with many other passengers, among whom were the late Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Burt and her mother, took passage in the good ship Kinaird, Captain Sinclair. They came round the Horn and were five months and eleven days on the way.

Mr. McDowell was a contractor, and the young wife was disappointed when instead of a rapidly growing city she found a quiet little town,

a stranger has been cheered by a hearty welcome to her hospitable home, and the sick and the sorrowful have been aided and comforted by her help and sympathy. Even yet, though shut out to some extent from the activities of life she shows lively interest in the welfare of all whom she has ever known. She spends much of her time in reading, so that she keeps in touch with what is going on in the great outside world. Her life has been quiet and unobtrusive, but its influence has been more far-reaching than she has any idea of. It is to such women that Victoria owes its best title to be called a city of homes.

### WOMAN'S WORK

Eastern newspapers are filled with reports of the proceedings of the International Congress of the International Council of Women, which has just come to a close in Toronto, and many Victorians may be interested in learning something of the attainment and personality of the delegates and visitors at the congress, which was expected to arrive in Victoria on the evening of the 12th.

Dr. Fraulin Alice Salomon, of Berlin, who has just been elected as corresponding secretary of the International Council, is one of the most picturesque and charming of women according to the reports which reach one from Toronto. She is well known as a philanthropic worker in Germany and has won the admiration of all those who have come in contact with her. Her position in the International Council will place her in the seat of honor at the luncheon to be given on the 13th.

Miss Marion Blackie of Scotland, a member of the well known family of publishers in Glasgow, is a delegate from the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and is closely identified with the housing of the working classes in Great Britain, having been summoned to report on this subject before the committee of the house of commons appointed to look into this important matter.

Miss Creighton, proxy to the International congress from the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland, is a sister of the late Bishop of London, and among the numberless organizations in which she plays a leading part is that of the National Art Collection Fund.

Miss Beevor, representing the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland on the press committee of the International Council, comes from Carlisle and is a member of a well known Norfolk family. She was for years head mistress of the Carlisle high school for girls, and is a member of the executive committee of the Bleanthorpe sanatorium for consumptives.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings is convener of the press committee under the International Council and is also the corresponding secretary of the National Council of Women, Mrs. R. S. Day of Victoria, vice president of the International Council, comes from the National Council for British Columbia, was one of the nine Canadian delegates to the International Council congress.

Next in order comes Frau Stritt, ex-vice president of the International Council and president of the National Council of Women of Germany. A lady who is renowned for her eloquence and command of several languages. She has been a notable figure at all the International congresses which have hitherto taken place, and is described as possessing the most delightful presence, always exquisitely gowned, and gracious in manner and speech she commands the attention of the vast audiences which she has been called upon to address. She is founder of the first Ladies Aid Society in Dresden, and is editor of the official paper of the National Council of Women of Germany.

Mrs. Kate Barrett, a Southerner from Virginia, is president of the National Council of Women of the United States, and is described as the most convincing of women speakers, and is a distinguished member of the medical profession in her state.

The ladies' aid of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, took advantage of the annual congregation and Sabbath



## The Winners For June

Have you drawn one of these numbers from a sack of Royal Standard Flour?

40613 47269 42072 41763  
70363 49379 48275 61404  
51347 45138



**MRS. J. B. McDOWELL.**

where, few as the houses and stores were, they seemed more than sufficient for the small population. The family made their first home in Esquimalt in a small cottage. But the young Irishwoman was brave, and had the blithe spirit of her race. She set her hand to many an unaccustomed task, and learned to perform all well. Joy and grief were both known to her and her husband for five children were born to them in Victoria, and they had to mourn the death of five. Among these was W. J. McDowell, long known and loved by the Colonist staff as "Billy," a former able city editor, whose early death was lamented by all Victorians. The survivors are Mr. Charles McDowell of Cowichan, Messrs. Thomas and Harry P. McDowell, of Victoria, and Miss Mary and Miss Kate at home.

Mrs. McDowell has always been a sincere and devout Catholic. When she first came to Victoria she and her family attended what was then known as the French church on Pandora street, where St. Louis College now stands. At that time a French sermon was preached for the benefit of those who spoke that language.

But loyal as she has always been to her own church Mrs. McDowell has never let difference of creed prevent her from doing whatever lay in her power to make others happier. Many

school picnic at Oak Bay on July 1, to present Mrs. MacRae with a handsome gold watch on which her monogram was engraved and to give the Rev. D. MacRae a well filled purse of gold.

The presentation which showed the esteem in which both the pastor and his wife are held came as a complete surprise. Mr. W. D. MacKintosh asked Mr. and Mrs. MacRae to come forward when Mr. Dodds read the following address and Miss Birdie MacKay made the presentation. "Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," is a sentiment that appeals to all of us, and as mementos of all of our touch and sound we value the articles that have been associated with them. Loss in such instances is not measured by intrinsic value, but by associations that money cannot replace.

In presenting you, dear Mrs. MacRae, with the accompanying watch, the congregation and Ladies Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church cannot hope to wholly replace the one you lost, but trust you will accept it in token of sympathy with that loss, and as an indication of the esteem and affection which we hold you. We hope it will serve you for many years, both as a marker of time and a marker of your associations with St. Paul's.

The accompanying purse to Mr. MacRae while small in value may serve to assure him that he holds his due place in the hearts of all of us. Signed on behalf of St. Paul's Presbyterian church and Ladies Aid. MRS. DODDS, President.

In acknowledging the gifts Mr. MacRae spoke of the many kindnesses he had received from the people of Victoria West during the long time (now nearly a quarter of a century), in which he had lived among them.

### Noncommittal.

"Guilty or not guilty?" "Yes," responded the man at the bar. "What's that?" queried the court, sharply.

"You asked whether I was guilty or not guilty, and of course I am. Of the two conditions I couldn't escape both."

"But which are you?" "Aw, go on, Judge. What's the jury for?"

### Before You Came.

Before you came the days were long. Before you came my tasks were hard; But now I tune my voice to song, Forgetful of the world's regard.

Before you came I often sighed Because I could not have my way, Because no matter how I tried My gravest ventures failed to pay.

Since you have come the days are brief, And I have ceased to care for fame; I have no time for foolish grief, My every daily thought you claim.

I sing because my singing seems To put your little woes to flight, To lull you back to fleeting dreams What time I walk the floor at night.

Within my willing arms you lie, And I forget the waiting task; If you but sleep 'tis all that I can dearly wish or fondly ask.

Before you came I sometimes thought The life I had were hard to bear; But now I know that they were not, That I had little cause to care.

Before you came the way was clear, The world I had were few and small, But, O, the love that I may claim Since you have come is worth it all. —S. E. Kiser.

## Clearance Sale

Call and see us for

CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERS, ETC.,

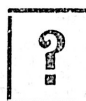
The best and cheapest in Victoria. A few of our values:

BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, worth \$35 and \$40, For... \$17.50 and \$19.50  
LACE CURTAINS, pair... 65c

## Sample Carpet Company

758 YATES ST.

## Do Your Eyes Tire



Is your health out of order? In over seven cases out of ten headaches are caused by the eyes. The proper correction of vision has wonderful effect upon stomach trouble.

### Don't Put Off Wearing Glasses

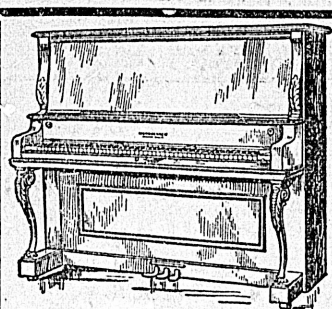
If you need them, I only advise glasses if they are absolutely necessary. Come in and have a little talk with me on the subject.

CONSULTATION FREE

EXPERT EYE EXAMINATION

## J. H. LePAGE

Optometrist and Optician.  
1242 GOVERNMENT ST.  
Corner Yates,  
(Late of Challoner & Mitchell's.)



## Nordheimer Pianos

have won their way into the homes of the cultured and hosts of musical institutes and colleges.

These superb instruments have a quality and personality of their own—placing them beyond criticism.

New designs—prices moderate—terms easy

**M. W. WAITT & CO., Limited**

1004 Government Street. Sole Agents Herbert Kent, Manager

## T "VOONIA" T SOLVES THE PROBLEM

Many ladies were troubled what brand of Tea to buy until they tasted "Voonia." Then this best of Teas solved the problem for them.

Try "Voonia" and you'll never be content with any other. No more expense than inferior brands.

VOONIA TEA, per lb. 50c; ½ lb. ....25c

## The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government Street

Phones 88 and 1761



## He'll Not Laugh at Your Marketing

when you show him the choice roast of beef for Sunday dinner you selected here. He'll think you are a meat expert. Even the most inexperienced housekeeper can attain that result by trading at this market. All our meats are the choicest to be had. You don't have to be an expert to choose the best. They are all best. See windows for best prices.

## IDEAL MEAT MARKET

620 Yates Street  
Phone 514

## Today is Economy Day Here in Cocoa

TAYLOR'S COCOA, 4 packets, today .....25c

This is pure, good Cocoa and a most excellent bargain at this greatly reduced price.

## The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Where you get the best and cheapest

Telephone 28

561 Johnson Street

## NOW OPEN "BON AMI" THE

The Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Store

734 YATES STREET

In the Premises lately occupied by the Co-operative Store

### Our Specialty For This Week

A Magnificent Assortment in the Latest Designs of

## LADIES' BLOUSES

COME AND SEE

Garments of all kinds made and fitted to order. All English goods at English prices.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP TO DATE.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies and heads of families of Victoria and vicinity to call and examine our fine new stock direct from England.

## SHELTON & SON, Proprietors

**C.C. Russell**

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

## BARGAINS THIS WEEK

LADIES' TRIMMED AND SEMI-TRIMMED HATS, each .....\$1.00  
LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, each 40c and .50c

Advertise in The Colonist



EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN

# Men's Hand Tailored Suits

IN SIZES 39, 40 and 42

We find we are overstocked in sizes 39, 40 and 42. In order to dispose of these lines quickly we will place them on sale at

ONE QUARTER OFF

Comment is considered unnecessary in the case of these suits as they are all this season's styles and an inspection will surely result in a purchase.

\$40 SUITS for .....\$30.00 | \$30 SUITS for .....\$22.50 |  
\$25 SUITS for .....\$18.75 | \$20 SUITS for .....\$15.00

Our Name Behind  
Our Clothing Is An  
Important Asset,  
Its Your Protection

## Finch & Finch

THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE  
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET

Our Name Behind  
Is Worth a  
Good Deal To You

### SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION** is a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

**THERAPION NO. 1**—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, suppurating infection, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

**THERAPION NO. 2**—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION NO. 3**—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignores, because to impute to cure or even relieve.

**THERAPION** is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery. Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria B. C.

### Tooth Pastes and Powders

We carry an immense stock of all the best brands in tubes, bottles and boxes—every known reliable make

Toothbrushes from 15c

A fine assortment of hair brushes, bath brushes, nail brushes, etc., priced for the fastest and the slimmest pocket-books

### HALL'S DRUG STORE

Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.  
Telephone, 201.

The B. C. A. U. meet for the Vancouver Island championships will be held on August 7th at Oak Bay.

Jim Flynn, the "Pueblo" fireman is slated to meet the winner of the Ketchikan-Papke bout, at Los Angeles, on July 31st.

The fast Duncan baseball club go to Chemainus to play ball today. Jess Gidley's players are shaping up like national leaguers and expect to win from the lumber town team today.

### CORRIGAN GOES BACK TO HAWTHORNE COTTAGE

Chicago, July 3.—In a little cottage inside the great circle of a deserted race track, whose course is now overgrown with weeds and uncut grass, Edward Corrigan, former "master of Hawthorne," will care for an invalid wife this summer.

From an invalid's bed in a Lexington, Ky., hospital Mrs. Corrigan has turned her eyes to the "cottage" at the Hawthorne track, where she and her husband spent many a happy day.

In a letter to Tom Carey, present owner of Hawthorne, Corrigan told of the wish of his sick wife, saying he believed the visit would prolong her life.

"While I do not care to return," writes Mrs. Corrigan, "I do not wish to deprive Mrs. Corrigan of her often expressed wish, and I would like to bring her. We may stay only a few days, and at the most but a few weeks."

The return mail carried a favorable answer to Corrigan's letter from Carey and an invitation to spend as much time as he wished at Hawthorne.

Jack McCarter's crew is shaping up in line style and the big J. B. A. A. four should do well at the big regatta at Seattle.

"King made a top score for England!" With a King at the top in cricket, as well as in horse racing, there can be no question about the royalty of sport. And long may it be so.

### WILL DEVELOP HOLDINGS HERE

(Continued from Page 3.)  
The Irondale Steel Co. owns outright, with one quarter mile of frontage on deep water and under option to purchase, 1400 acres adjoining said property.

**Tested Local Ore**  
The company has tested iron ores and coke from British Columbia and Washington, and has also tried mixtures of coke and charcoal. It has manufactured 10,000 tons of high-grade pig iron, which has been sold on the open market. Of this 6,000 tons were used in the construction of the battleship Maine by the United States government.

The company is now constructing two open-hearth furnaces that will produce 150 tons of steel ingots daily; also one 22-inch rolling mill with continuous furnaces; one 14-inch rolling mill with heating furnaces and one 9-inch rolling mill; one Butt weld pipe mill—equipped for making all sizes of pipes up to 3 inches. Part of the material rolled in the above mills will be skelp for a tube mill. The rest will be finished up in shapes suitable for local market, such as rounds, squares, small rails and all kinds of steel for reinforced concrete construction.

"When these are complete, together with the construction of the work that has already been done, the steel-producing property will have cost—outside of the ore, coal and townsite properties, over \$600,000; so that the plant, when it is thus completed at Irondale in October, will have a value, including the land, electric light plant, water supply of a million gallons a day, all of which the company owns—estimated at two million dollars. Its iron ore holdings are estimated at ten millions, and its coking coal holdings at five millions and its limestone deposit at fifty thousand dollars.

**To Work at Quatsino**  
"These matters have great interest to the people here, because next summer work will be begun, on the company's mines at Quatsino Sound where from 75 to 100 men will be constantly employed.

"That the production of steel on the coast must be profitable from the very beginning will be seen from the fact that the selling price on the Pacific coast, being much higher than in the East, the Irondale Steel company may safely figure on making a profit of at least \$15 per ton, which will give the company a daily earning capacity of \$2,000 on a production of 150 tons per day, or an annual profit of \$600,000.

"Immediately after the successful operating of the mills, it is planned to begin the erection of additional mills which shall run the capacity up to 250 tons per day. Plans to this end have been drafted, as well as additional rolling mill equipment to take care of the pig iron. Work on this proposed second enlargement will be under way in January, and will occupy about nine months, and will mean an investment of over a million dollars.

"The Quatsino deposit of soft ore is estimated to contain anywhere from ten to twenty millions of tons of good hematite and bog ore. This will inevitably be utilized for the most part in the manufacture of steel in the province, although at the outset the company will use it at Irondale."



### Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the Installment Plan

**D. H. BALE**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
Phone 1140.  
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

### AMERICAN HORSES DISAPPOINT ADMIRERS

James R. Keene's Stable Fails to Land Blue Ribbons of British Turf—Ballot a Failure

London, Eng., July 3.—James R. Keene's crack American horses have sadly disappointed the Americans here. Ballot, who was easily the best handicap horse of four years or over last year, has failed signally to race up to his American form. True, the giant son of Voter was assigned too weight in all the big handicaps here, but in his first start he didn't show any of that speed that he had last year in the States.

The unbeaten Colin broke down while being prepared for the Ascot gold cup at two miles and a half. He will be placed in the stud and no attempt will be made to get him to the races.

Helmet, Esperanto, Selectman, Melisande, Wedding Bells and Suffragette

Sherwin-Williams

# PAINTS

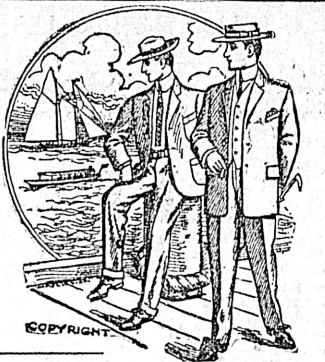
Goes farther—lasts longer—looks better, than any other brand on the market  
See our store just painted with it

**E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly.**

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

### Vacation Needs Properly Priced

STRAW HATS, 10c to...\$1.50  
LINEN HATS, 25c to...\$1.00  
MEN'S BATHING SUITS, 50c to...\$1.50  
BOYS' BATHING SUITS, 35c to...\$1.00  
TELESCOPE BAGS, 75c to...\$1.50  
SUIT CASES, \$2.25 to...\$7.00



**W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier**  
581 JOHNSON STREET

### GOING FISHING?

No "catch" without good Tackle. When you think tackle thoughts, think of Collister's. A full line of the best English Tackle just to hand. Prices right.

**GUNSMITH, J. R. COLLISTER** 1321 GOVT. ST.  
ETC. Successor to John Barnsley & Co. PHONE 633.

### BOWLING

736 Fort St.

Between Douglas and Blanchard Sts.  
**B. C. BOWLING ALLEY CO.**

# See The Display

OF STRAW HATS, PANAMA HATS, OUTING HATS, TENNIS HATS, SOFT AND STIFF HATS, FROM CHRISTY, STETSON, HAWES, VON GAL, AND LINCOLN & BENNETT

At the

# Semi-Ready Wardrobe

JUST TO HAND A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT OF

TWO-PIECE FLANNEL OUTING SUITS, \$8.00 to...\$20.00  
BUSINESS SUITS, \$12.00 to...\$35.00  
TOP COATS, \$15.00 to...\$30.00  
GARBERDINE "SLIP EASY" RAINCOATS, \$15 to...\$30.00  
AUTO DUSTERS, \$2.00 to...\$5.00

New lines in SUMMER UNDERWEAR in LISLE, BALBRIGGAN, LINEN MESH, SILK, CASHMERE and SILK and WOOL, NEGLIGENCE and OUTING SHIRTS, BATHING SUITS, BAGS VALISES, SUIT CASES, ETC., ETC.

## B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING

614 YATES STREET

### PERFECTION FROM CONCENTRATION



All Semi-ready suits are full of duplication.

As the suits vary for physiques the different parts vary in size—but the shape of the collar—the shoulder—the sleeve—remains the same as the season's style demands.

We secure skill by giving a tailor exclusively that part on which he is expert.

As the result of his concentration on this specialty he makes his suit part quickly and perfectly.

As each suit is dissected in parts and each part is distributed among units of specialized tailors to be carefully hand-worked, we secure better—more lasting—more rapid—more skillful—more economical tailoring than the custom tailor.

We secure a suit that possesses individual style—is in refined taste, and fits. Together with the best of imported fabrics these qualities make Semi-ready the very highest model of perfect tailoring.

We return a customer's purchase money for any dissatisfaction.

700

# Semi-ready Tailoring



Q Back to \$15 Suits and Overcoats again in the Semi-ready stores!  
Q A year ago the lowest priced Suit in real "Semi-ready" was \$18.  
Q Our buyers visited England in search of tweeds and serges that would stand the test of Value and the test Quality: they found them.  
Q This season we show good Suits at \$15 in genuine Semi-ready. Overcoats, too.  
Q The need for them was felt.  
Q A boy who graduates from knickers is still growing fast, and \$15 is enough for him to pay for a long trouser Suit. He'll grow it out before he'll wear it out.  
Q College boys who go in for outdoor sports need sturdy Suits and Overcoats at \$15. Therefore we have used every effort to make \$15 Suits that will grace the "Signet of Surety" and be good enough to satisfy us.

Semi-ready Tailoring



# EVERY SPORTSMAN IN VICTORIA BUYS AND READS THIS PAGE

## DERBY DAY IS ONLY A MEMORY

Laymen Have Forgotten But Horsemen Remember Blue Ribbon Feature

CHICAGO WAS SCENE OF GALLANT STRUGGLES

Old Familiar Spots on Sporting Map Being Gradually Blotted Out by Law

Chicago, July 3.—Derby day. Or, more correctly speaking, it should have been Derby day.

Instead, the occasion merely marked the fifth anniversary of the last running in 1904 of the blue ribbon event of the American turf, when the ill-fated Highball equalling the race record of 2:33, broke the long line of eastern failures and defeated the best in thoroughbred flesh which the west could produce.

This day passes now with scarcely a memory except from those whose love of the thoroughbred for weeks and months this annual struggle of the best 3 year olds in the country over the trying mile and one-half Derby route. And those who did not love the horse for itself looked forward to the great display at Washington park, the aristocrat course of the western circuit.

No event before or since has equalled the Derby in interest or attendance. Even our world's championship baseball games do not begin to approach this race in attendance. The highest recorded paid attendance at a Chicago baseball game was the 30,247 at Cubs' park October 4, 1908. The Derby in its best years drew approximately 50,000 spectators, and they paid \$2 each to see this thrilling spectacle.

**Big Race Was Spectacle**  
Whatever may be said of racing and its gambling accompaniment, the Derby was a racing spectacle, not merely an excuse for gambling. Perhaps every one who attended wanted to have his little bet down, but it was a physical impossibility for all to get in and out of the immense betting ring to place a wager.

But this grand struggle between highly trained thoroughbreds, this great annual display of homage to the horse this splendid outpouring of society has passed and in a few years the new generation will not know that a Washington park or an American Derby ever existed. And yet, the event passed into history, primarily because racing without betting cannot exist, and because betting is contrary to the Illinois law; and secondarily, according to the statement of those who professed to know, because Carter H. Harrison, then mayor had a political grudge to settle with John R. Walsh for the latter's attitude toward the mayor in his Chicago Chronicle.

But whatever the cause, Washington park, the greatest racetrack in western history, is now a subdivision of Chicago, divided into 540 building lots. The work of liquidation began in 1906, when the track was dismantled, and about one-third of the property already has been sold. Where the thoroughbreds trod are rising homes and stores.

It is estimated that the stock of the Washington Park Club, which bids of \$300 per share stood at all times for any dissatisfied holder will pay out about \$200 a share, or \$500,000 for the entire property.

**Familiar Points Are Sold**  
Two of the old familiar corners are gone, the choice location at Sixty-Third street and Cottage Grove avenue selling for \$75,000. The corner at Sixty-First street and "the Grove," as the horsemen used to say, sold for \$20,000. The clubhouse corner and the corner over where the horses started out of the six furlong chute are unsold.

Among the purchasers of this historic property, so far as known, there is just one person who clings to a bit of the old sentiment. Fred Van Sickle, advertising manager of Motor Age, bought a residence site in Langley avenue at what was the entrance to the homestead. In Van Sickle's back yard, marked and carefully guarded, is sod transplanted from the ground where stood the stables respectively of Ed. Corrigan, whose devotion to the horse cost him his fortune, and who now occupies a cottage on the Hawthorne property he formerly owned; of Sam Hildreth, who sought other fields, and just now is sweeping all before him in the east; of "Lucky" Baldwin, who died in California last winter; and of George C. Bennett, whose green with white diamonds almost always flashed in the later Derby fields. At other points houses and stores are just going up. That is all.

**What the Boys Are Doing**  
And of the officers and racing officials of the famous old track? Law-

rence A. Young, who was president and chairman of the Western Jockey Club, is associated with the brokerage firm of S. B. Chapin & Co. Secretary James Howard lives in Chicago, taking life easy. Treasurer John Kelsey isn't worrying about the future, either spending his winters here and his summers over on his Michigan farm near Benton Harbor. Judge Pettengill, officiated in the judges' stand at Oakland last winter. John F. Morse, judge and steward, deals in precious stones. M. N. Macfarlan, clerk of the scales, is interested in Texas rice fields with "Memphis Joe" Murphy, John W. Schorr, and George C. Bennett. F. P. Pomeroy, of the scales room was associate judge at Santa Anita last winter and presiding judge at the recent Salt Lake meeting. George Brewster of the office force is a life insurance agent out in Washington. Dick Dwyer, "prince of starters," is sitting up with the remains "at various tracks, but always in demand. And there are a host of lesser lights now following other occupations but finishing time ever and anon to grow reminiscent of the greatest race track and greatest races the west in all probability ever will know.

## SHORT, SNAPPY SPORTS

All the fight fans are eagerly discussing the great Ketchel-Britt battle which takes place at Cojima, tomorrow afternoon. More interest is being taken in this mill than has been the case for some time, as a great deal depends upon the result. If the Illinois Thunderbolt happens to slip one over on Stanley, as he did on Labor day at Los Angeles, Ketchel's coming encounter with Jack Johnson will not be taken seriously. If the Michigan Assassin disposes of the Dutchman as he did of Philadelphia Jack, then his next encounter with Wood contender for the heavyweight title.

The swimming club of the Y. M. C. A. will continue this week. Captain Kiddle of the swimming club and Captain Penfold of the water polo team will be the year's handicappers, will take the time of every club member over the course of a hundred yards, and the time of these workouts will be used to make the handicaps.

The Kingston Street Tennis club will hold a big tournament soon. The members are getting in some good practice and the popular courts across the bay are continually kept busy.

Pat Lawson's junior four should cop the bacon in the northern Pacific meet, judging from the way they can speed the shell through the water in the Pacific. Lawson's four is made up of Strachan, Purdie, Donaldson and Lawson—four husky oarsmen of sterling quality and they will surely keep the J. B. A. well well in front at the junior race on Lake Washington.

The folly of a Benedict betting is pretty nearly apparent if you reflect that his wife lectures him if he loses and pinches the proceeds if he wins.

Charlie Brown, the fast long distance runner of Victoria West, will probably run against Frank Baylis of the J. B. A. A. in the open five-mile race at the end of the island championships will be pulled off.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales was one of the largest spectators at Stamford bridge to see the Walker-Kerr-Cartmell sprint.

The North Ward Junior Lacrosse team have just concluded a successful season and great credit is due the local twelve for having played through the junior schedule without a single defeat. In all, the lads that wear the royal blue, have played eight games and won them all, three games from Victoria West, three from Oak Bay and two from the fast twelve of the Vancouver twelve. In most of the games Sid Humber played goal and as custodian did some of the best work that would be hard to duplicate. Capt. Joe Baker's and Frank Sweeney did the honors at cover point and these two big ones are hard pairs for the best of them to get through. In the defence held the North Wards were represented on different occasions by Noel, Phipps, Kelly, Campbell and Brynjolfson, all of whom worked hard both at practice and in the matches for the good of the team. Hodgson, the midge stick-handler, held down center, which like a veritable and showed speed at times that would make old Pat Feeney blush. In the fielding home North Ward is represented by Menzies, Gould, Syl, and Carter, who can be depended on to bring the ball into the scoring zone. Lou McDonald has been placing up a good exhibition of tricky putting up a good exhibition of tricky lacrosse at first home; John Johnson at middle home has been the star of the twelve in all the games played and has been successful in meeting most of the plays while McGregor at outside home has been doing work that is above the average in junior company.

Monte Attell will meet Harry Forbes at Chicago on July 12. Forbes was at one time the bantam champion of the world, but has been in retirement for some time.

A number of important changes in conditions for the Dominion Rifle Association competition which will be held at the Rockcliffe Rifle Ranges from August 23 to 28, were announced today by the D. R. A. secretary, Captain R. Birdwhistle. A new time limit for shooting is provided. The time limit in which each competitor must fire a shot has been placed at 40 seconds instead of one minute, as heretofore, in order to provide more rapid firing. In some of the matches, new targets, colored so as to represent natural surroundings, such as grass, are to be used.

John Svanberg, the Swedish Marathoner is doing good work lately. His time for the 15-mile which he defeated Crooks of Fall River was 1:22, 40.

## ISLAND SOCCER FEUD UNSETTLED

Nanaimo Footballers May Not Surrender Championship Cup to Ladysmith

That possession is nine points of the law is evidently the motto of the Nanaimo Football club for it is rumored in local football circles that the Coal City players will refuse to give up the Vancouver Island championship cup which was awarded to Ladysmith recently by default. In the final game which was to have been played at Esquimalt the Nanaimo men arrived on the field four players short and refused to play the match. The referee awarded the game to Ladysmith, and at the time Nanaimo stated they would lodge a protest. Rumor has it that this course has been abandoned and that instead they will retain the cup, claiming that it is theirs until they are beaten for its possession. The solution of this difficulty will probably be thrashed out at a meeting of the officials, but meantime the Island championship officially belongs to Ladysmith. It is understood that both these Island teams will go back to Calgary to play for the People's Shield, emblem of the soccer championship of Canada. This is now held by the Canadians of Calgary, and this year they are reported to have a strong team.

## Baseball Scores and Club Standing

Northwest League.				
At Seattle—Spokane, 4-9-1; Seattle, 5-8-4.	Dellar and Ostleick; Allen and Custer.			
At Vancouver—Vancouver, 6-6-1; Tacoma, 0-3-2.	Hall and Brooks; Hensley and Pierce.			
At Portland—Aberdeen, 11-11-1; Portland, 1-3-7.	Pernell and Kretz; Gough and Aberdeen.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Club Standings.				
Seattle .....	52	24	.684	
Spokane .....	38	35	.521	
Vancouver .....	35	41	.457	
Portland .....	33	41	.440	
Tacoma .....	32	46	.410	

Pacific Coast League.				
At San Francisco—Portland, 0-8-0; Oakland, 5-5-1.				
At Los Angeles—Vernon, 5-11-1; Los Angeles, 1-9-2.				
At Sacramento—San Francisco, 1-6-1; Sacramento, 0-5-0.				
Club Standings.				
San Francisco .....	58	34	.620	
Los Angeles .....	52	37	.580	
Sacramento .....	42	38	.523	
Portland .....	41	42	.494	
Vernon .....	32	55	.368	
Oakland .....	33	58	.363	

National League.				
At St. Louis—First game: Cincinnati, 10-13-1; St. Louis, 2-7-6. Second game: Cincinnati, 13-15-1; St. Louis, 7-13-1.				
At Brooklyn—First game: New York, 5-7-2; Brooklyn, 3-9-2. Second game: New York, 2-5-0; Brooklyn, 1-7-2.				
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 0-4-6; Chicago, 6-10-2.				
At Philadelphia—First game: Philadelphia, 7-12-4; Boston, 6-7-2. Second game: Philadelphia, 7-2; Boston, 4-9-1.				
Club Standings.				
Pittsburgh .....	41	36	.723	
Chicago .....	39	23	.629	
New York .....	34	23	.596	
Cincinnati .....	32	29	.523	
Philadelphia .....	28	33	.459	
St. Louis .....	25	35	.426	
Brooklyn .....	21	39	.350	
Boston .....	19	43	.283	

American League.				
At New York—First game: Philadelphia, 5-10-2; New York, 2-2-2. Second game: Philadelphia, 7-13-0; New York, 0-8-4.				
At Boston—First game: Washington, 4-10-3; Boston, 5-11-2. Second game: Washington, 1-4-1; Boston, 5-3-3.				
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4-12-3; Detroit, 1-7-0.				
At Chicago—Chicago, 0-2-3; St. Louis, 4-10-2.				
Club Standings.				
Detroit .....	44	21	.671	
Philadelphia .....	36	26	.581	
Boston .....	35	28	.553	
Cleveland .....	32	31	.513	
New York .....	30	31	.492	
Chicago .....	26	34	.433	
St. Louis .....	24	39	.381	
Washington .....	21	40	.344	

Eastern League.				
At Jersey City—Jersey City, 4, Newark, 2.				
At Providence—Baltimore, 5, Providence, 4.				

Western Canada League.				
At Calgary—Medicine Hat, 1, Calgary, 1.				
At Brandon—Regina, 5, Brandon, 2.				
At Winnipeg—Winnipeg, 6, Moose Jaw, 6.				
At Edmonton—Game forfeited to Edmonton in fifth inning, 9 to 0, when the score was 4 to 4. Account Killaly ruled off, leaving only eight men in game for Lethbridge.				

**Mile Run at Brighton Beach**  
New York, July 3.—The principal event at the track and field games today of the Brighton Athletic club, Brighton Beach, was an international one-mile run, in which Emilio Lunghi, champion of Italy, and H. W. Wilson, the English champion, competed. The foreign pair never got to the front, Lunghi quitting in the fifth lap and Wilson, after a brief period in second place, finishing third. J. Bromlaw, of the Irish-American A. C., won the event in 4:47.

**Willows Summary.**  
First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—May Pink, first; Auburndale, second; Escalante, third. Time, 55 1-5.  
Second race, purse, 4½ furlongs—Bincular, first; Virgie Cassie, second; Lewiston, third. Time, 54 4-5.  
Third race, selling, one mile—Adena, first; My Pal, second; Mitre, third. Time, 1:14.  
Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Emma G., first; Albion H., second; Illusion, third. Time, 1:16.  
Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Aristotle, first; Forest Rose, second; Thurbet, third. Time, 1:29 1-5.  
Sixth race, purse, six furlongs—Ralph, first; Burleigh, second; Barney Oldfield, third. Time, 1:15 1-5.

Copper and wire sheets are now produced direct from the crude metal on one process.

## ALBIONS GET VICTORY BY MARGIN OF A RUN

Yesterday's Game With Garrison at Beacon Hill Results in Close Finish

By the exceedingly narrow margin of one run Albion C. C. snatched a hard won victory from the Garrison cricketers yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill. The score, 99 to 98, gives an idea of the closeness of the struggle which tested the capabilities of the members of both elevens to the utmost. The remarkable bowling of a Parker, the Albion trundler who took five wickets for 25, besides performing the hat trick, and of Gooch for the soldiers, who took seven wickets for 38, was the cause of the closeness of the game.

Garrison C. C.	
Sgt. Askey, b. Ashby, b. Parsons.....	15
R. Gardiner, c. Ashby, b. Parsons.....	18
W. P. Gooch, b. Parsons.....	16
Sgt. Robertson, b. Parsons.....	17
C. S. M. Sisman, b. Parsons.....	5
C. S. M. Sisman, b. Parsons.....	0
Sgt. Gillan, b. Baker.....	1
Cpl. Buxton, stp. Warden, b. Baker.....	1
Cpl. Thackeray, not out.....	1
Extras.....	4
Total.....	98

Albion C. C.	
G. Giffard, c. Bone, b. Askey.....	11
W. Grogan, b. Gooch.....	3
J. Broadfoot, stp.....	18
Gooch.....	18
W. Baker, b. Gooch.....	33
E. Parsons, b. Warden.....	11
W. Hammond, c. Heycock, b. Gooch.....	4
Q. E. H. Warden, b. Gooch.....	1
C. Hilton, b. Gooch.....	8
L. B. Thumen, not out.....	3
W. Ashby, b. Askey.....	3
B. T. Hammond, b. Gooch.....	0
Extras.....	8
Total.....	99

## INTERNATIONAL GAME

Tacoma Cricketers Will Play Albion C. C. Tomorrow at Beacon Hill

Tomorrow the Tacoma C. C. will arrive in the city to try conclusions with the Albion C. C. In an all day match at the Beacon Hill grounds. The players are looking for the strongest 11 and as the Albion team will be the pick of the members a close and interesting game will result. The Albion players will be Q. D. H. Warden, G. W. Hammond, R. Richardson, B. Gardiner, L. Hilton, W. W. Berridge, J. R. Broome, J. B. Parsons, F. W. Ashby, R. White, J. Spain, Reserve, H. McCall, W. P. Gooch will be one of the umpires. The above players are particularly requested to be on the ground at 10 o'clock sharp, as the Tacoma 11 will depart by the 6 p.m. boat and a full day's game is desired.

## REGINA STICK-HANDLER WILL JUMP TO OTTAWA

Ottawa, July 3.—The Capital lacrosse club is negotiating with Leonard McDougall, of Regina, and will likely bring him here to play in Johnny Powey's position at inside home. McDougall is a former Maxville boy and made a good showing in the matches against New Westminster for the Minto cup last May. Jimmie Murphy tried to land him for the Torontos, but McDougall preferred to come to Ottawa.

Next Friday and Saturday will be the big N. P. A. A. O. regatta at Seattle. The J. B. A. A. will send over crews for all the events except the senior fours. The other cities to be represented at the rowing championship ships will be Portland, Nelson, Vancouver, Seattle and San Diego. This should prove a bigger attraction this year than in the past in view of the A. Y. P. fair.

Fighting Dick Hyland, who put Lench Cross away in the forty-first round last Saturday, is anxious to get another scrap with one Bat Nelson. The California boy thinks he can whip the lightweight champion and has the following to say on the subject:

"Now that I have come out on top, it is my ambition to get on with Nelson again, but I will willingly meet McFarland in order to get the chance I crave."

The Scottish sports will be the next big attraction here in track athletics; this meet will be held on Saturday, July 17 at Oak Bay.

Big Phipps made lemonade in the finger-bowl yesterday on the Charlevoix. When these North Ward bears travel, how they do cut up!

The next game of the Victoria Lacrosse Club will be played at New Westminster on July 11, when the local team will make the trip to the Fraser river town.

The following athletes, prominent in British athletics, have retired this year; J. W. Morton, four times British sprint champion; Lieut. Hallswell, the great 140-yard man; J. Lerner, champion walker of the world.

Lacrosse in Ottawa is receiving very poor support. A meeting will soon be called to determine whether or not the Capitals will withdraw from the league.

Harken to what the Toronto Telegram has to say of the spend-thrifts in Hamilton:

"About 1,000 people saw a junior C. L. A. game in Hamilton Wednesday, and when the hat was passed only \$3.10 was collected. About 200 of them must have been over to see the ponies gallop. Then again, the only way to get money from Hamilton sports is to be a bookie, run a Tiger football team, or be a burglar."

## KETCHEL ALMOST KILLS WILLIS

Stanley Runs Machine So Fast That Britt Nearly Loses His Ever Present Stogie

July 3.—Stanley Ketchel, middle-weight champion, and Willis Britt, "manager of two champions," came near to an untimely end last night as a result of an automobile accident in which these two well-known sporting characters figured. The smash-up occurred at the corner of Oak and Broad streets, near the car barns, where the street is being excavated for the purpose of laying heavier tracks, and that neither fighter, manager or the young lady who was accompanying them in their wild ride was injured can be figured as a matter of luck.

The trio was badly jolted up and the machine received some severe shocks, but outside of the fright that they received no one was injured. Britt remained in the city, but Ketchel took a street car back to his headquarters at Millett's, where he is doing his training.

It was the Ketchel racing car, built near to a speed than for looks, that participated in the catastrophe and the champion was driving. For a week or more the car has been in the repair shops and when it was returned to him yesterday afternoon he elected to try it out and invited Britt and a young lady to take a spin.

The "Michigan Assassin" knows no speed laws when his hand is at the throttle. Tearing down Oak street, at a rate that was well beyond that

which any professional chauffeur would dare maintain, Ketchel failed to observe that the street was being excavated and his companions were too much engrossed in the hurricane trip to notice what was going on about them.

The first that any of them knew was when the wheels struck the ditch and the car went bumping along the uneven surface. Fortunately, Ketchel had his foot on the brake and he was cool-headed enough to slow up, but at the same time keep his machine straightened out so that it would not turn over.

Within 150 yards he brought it to a stop and the three piled out to discover the damage to themselves and the motor. The occupants of the machine had escaped, but the automobile was a sorry sight. A crowd of street car men hurried from the barn and about a dozen of them, aided by Ketchel and Britt, succeeded in lifting the auto out of the ditch and by the side of the road. The young lady passenger, in the meantime, kept up a running comment, evidently believing the accident was just a part of the outing that she was enjoying.

Ketchel distributed largess to those who had assisted him in his time of need, sent word to the repair people that his machine was once more in need of a "physician" and got away from the scene.

This is by no means the first time that Ketchel has run into trouble with his auto. Although a cool-headed driver, he is absolutely without fear of the road, and his recklessness in keeping up the speed of his machine often leads to sudden stops.

Victoria Gun Club marksmen will have a big time at the Langford Plain traps today and a pleasant day's sport is assured the gunners that make the trip. Most of the club members will journey up on the nine o'clock train. Three handsome trophies are to be contested for.

## WALKER WINS HUNDRED YARD

London, July 3.—The amateur athletic championship meeting held at Stamford Bridge today was international in character, as it included athletes from the United States, Canada and South Africa. The attendance was large.

J. Cartell, of the University of Pennsylvania, won his heat in the hundred yard dash but in the final he succumbed to R. E. Walker, the Olympic champion, who beat him by one foot.

Robert Kerr, the Canadian runner, was third. Walker's time was ten seconds flat.

Cartmell won the 220 yards dash. He beat Kerr by three yards in this event in 22 seconds flat. The performances today generally were mediocre and no records were broken.

## CHICAGO FANS LIKE LACROSSE MATCHES

Chicago, July 3.—After a lapse of a couple of weeks, lacrosse men are again appearing to continue the matches in the local series of cup games. The Chicagoans and Shamrocks meet in their second game of the season at the White Sox ball park Monday afternoon, July 5. Before the residence rule went into effect last Sunday both the Chicagoans and Shamrocks have strengthened up greatly and a hard game is anticipated. The coming match, James O'Leary will entertain the Shamrocks at Luna park Tuesday evening, when the holders of the Comisky cup will play an exhibition game of indoor lacrosse in the roller skating rink. Eight men on each side will make up the teams.

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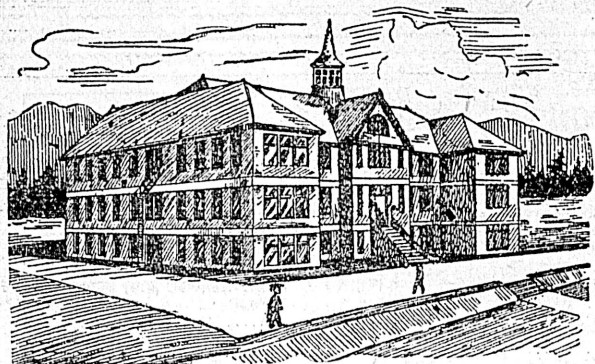
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Earl Grey on Immigration

London, July 3.—Earl Grey, accompanied by Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. J. McE. Smith, Dominion Immigration Commissioner for Great Britain, had an interview today with Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board. Interviewed afterwards, Mr. Oliver said: "There is nothing to tell you, we just had a talk on immigration in a general sort of way." Mr. Oliver leaves today for the Continent.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. B. Weyling, of Toronto, are guests at the Dominion.

J. Holland went over to Vancouver last night on a business trip.

Herbert Cuthbert went over to Vancouver last night on a business trip.

Mrs. (Dr.) Denovan has moved from Foul bay to 146 Adelaide street.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton, from Tacoma, are staying in town.

Mr. John W. Sprite, from Seattle, is in town on a short business visit.

Mr. and Miss Agnello, from Toronto, are staying with friends in town.

Miss A. Dalby left yesterday for a visit to Mrs. King, her summer home at Shawnigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton, from Vancouver, are spending the week-end in town.

Mrs. and Miss Harvey, from Montreal, are amongst the latest arrivals in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Stringer, from Portland, Ore., are spending the week-end in town.

Mr. G. Ellis, of Revelstoke, arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. R. George, of Nanaimo, is one of the latest arrivals staying at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. G. A. Huff, wife of Capt. Huff, of Alberni, is a guest at the King Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Miss Puseta, from San Francisco, are enjoying a visit to friends in town.

Mr. J. Witherby, from Vancouver, arrived in town yesterday and will spend the week-end here.

Mrs. H. J. Etalwart, from Edmonton, who has been visiting friends here, left Friday for her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Wilton, from Seattle, have come over for the racing and will spend the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ardington, from Philadelphia, Pa., are among the many Americans at present visiting Victoria.

Miss S. Mackenzie of New Glasgow, N. S., and Miss E. Cook, of Grenfell, Sask., are holidaying here together.

The officers' mess of Work Point barracks were the hosts of a very jolly party Friday night.

Thomas A. Shaw of Kamloops, and Clarence Armour, also of Kamloops, are in town.

Mrs. T. N. Slater, accompanied by her daughter, left last night via the C.P.R. on a trip to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wilks left yesterday afternoon via the C.P.R. on a trip to New York and other eastern cities.

Mrs. W. D. Adams left yesterday via the C.P.R. on a visit to friends in Brantford, Ont.

Mrs. H. Shore and daughter left last night via the C.P.R. on a visit to London, Ont.

Mrs. Charles Tulk left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a short visit to Portland, Ore.

C. W. Patterson leaves tomorrow via the North Coast Limited on a business trip to Toronto.

Miss C. Brown went over to Vancouver to spend the week end with friends.

Mrs. George Florence and Mrs. Patterson will leave this week on a visit to Elgin, Scotland.

Mrs. M. Lachlavo left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a two months' trip to her former home in San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. D. C. Reid, of 1155 Pandora street, and her mother, Mrs. Dunn, of Spokane, will receive on Tuesday afternoon, from 3 to 6.

Colonel Nanton, of India, and Miss Nanton, who arrived from India by the Empress of Japan, yesterday are staying at the Empress hotel.

Rev. Jos. McCoy, who has just returned from a trip to Toronto and eastern cities, will occupy the pulpit of Knox church today.

William Sloan, of Nanaimo, ex-M.P. for Comox-Atlin accompanied by his wife, are guests at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Parker, of Manitou, Manitoba, are visiting the city, being the guests of Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Vianerde, Esquimalt road.

Mrs. W. F. McCreary and family are spending a few days with Mrs. John A. Turner, 1020 Yates street, before leaving for Toronto.

Mrs. I. B. Hume (nee Miss A. W. Griffiths), of Calgary, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. E. Griffiths, of 2,635 First street.

Mr. J. Clerihue was presented with a handsome gold locket bearing his monogram, by his fellow teachers of the Central school staff.

Mrs. E. W. Matthews and son, from Portland, Ore., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Drake, 347 Broughton street.

Mrs. L. B. Trimen and son have removed from 1330 Harrison street to their new residence on Hilda street, Fairfield.

Mr. J. Carton, from Vancouver, who has been in town on business for the past few days, left last night for his home in the Terminal City.

Mrs. H. B. Lett, from North Vancouver, who has been spending a few days with Mrs. P. Garsom, left Friday night on her return home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil M. Roberts, Burdette avenue, are leaving town on Monday for a fishing trip to Cowichan,

where they will spend about a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Halsworthy, from Boston, Mass., who has been visiting the A.-Y.-P. Exposition in Seattle, arrived yesterday in Victoria and will spend a few days here.

Mr. H. C. Brewster, M.P.P., accompanied by Mrs. Brewster and family, left by the Tees Friday evening for Clayoquot cannery. They will spend the summer on the west coast.

Miss Nellie Pineo, daughter of A. Pineo, B.A., of the high school staff, who has spent the past two years in Nova Scotia will pay a holiday visit to Victoria.

Among those who left on the Princess May for the north Friday were: Mr. R. P. Robert, Miss Desmond, Mr. E. Clark, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. J. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. S. Bailey.

Mrs. Frank Cochenour left yesterday with her son David, on a visit to her mother in Toronto. Mrs. Cochenour expects to return in October.

Among the arrivals who registered at the King Edward hotel from Duncan yesterday were: W. A. Grassie, J. Livingston, W. Gredley and Mrs. Gredley.

Robert Harris, C. B., the Canadian artist, whose home is in Montreal, will spend some weeks in Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are now in Yale visiting Miss Harris, of All Hallows school, and expect to arrive here next week.

After an absence of twenty years Mrs. James R. Angus, of King's road, is returning for a visit to her old home in Forfar, Scotland. Mrs. Angus will be one of a party of Victorians who will sail on the 16th by the Empress of Britain.

Mrs. McCreary and Miss McCreary are in town for a short time before leaving for their future home in Toronto. Miss McCreary is the guest of Mrs. R. J. Robertson at the Hollies, and Mrs. McCreary is staying with Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Pettishaw and Mr. Roger Pettishaw are among the latest arrivals in town from the Old Country. They intend spending a few days here before going up to Cowichan and district, where they will spend the summer.

A delightful children's party was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Grant, Chestnut avenue on Friday. Miss Edna Grant and her little sisters, Muriel and Rena invited all their friends and about 60 children were as happy as happy could be all the long afternoon.

Nothing was wanting to the pleasure of the very large audience of parents and friends of the pupils who attended the piano recital given by Miss M. M. Sill at her studio on Harrison street, yesterday afternoon. The older pupils had decorated the rooms very beautifully with roses, sweet peas and wild splea, and the air was full of fragrance. The little girls and the young ladies in their dainty white frocks were very fair to see and the execution of the long programme in which were compositions by McDowell,

Nevin, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Beethoven, Chopin and many others showed that the pupils had not only studied hard and practised faithfully, but that they loved music. While all gave, by their musical touch, careful phrasing and good interpretation, evidence of excellent training, Miss Norma Spencer, a young girl of fourteen, displayed rare talent. The names of the performers are Miss Muriel Grant, Master Lincoln Marshall, Miss Elizabeth Scott, Miss Vivian Bowen, Miss Tilly Grant, Master Vallance Bowen, Miss Vina Weiler, Miss Katherin Hastie, Miss Ada Edie, Miss Norma Grant, Miss Edna Grant, Miss Alena Grumson, Miss Sel Beasley, Misses Mary and Vida Latimer, Miss Geraldine Scott, Miss Ola Balcom, and Miss Katherine Hastie. After the recital was over, tea was served in the garden, bringing a delightful afternoon to a pleasant close.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Christ Church Cathedral by the Bishop of Columbia, between James Henry Anderson, second son of William Anderson, Comox, B. C., and Margaret, the eldest daughter of Hutchinson Hodgson, an old time resident of Victoria.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of her father. She looked beautiful in a princess gown of white net over cream silk, trimmed with duchesse ribbon and real lace yoke. She wore the usual veil and real orange blossoms, and carried a showery bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Lottie Pearce, Crofton, B.C., and Miss Lizzie Hodgson, the sister of the bride. The maid of honor wore a princess dress of white mull and lace over pale blue silk, with white chiffon hat and blue trimmings; and carried a bouquet of white carnations and roses.

The bridesmaid's dress was of white organdie and lace over pale pink, with white chiffon hat and pink trimmings. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was attended by C. Stokes.

The mother of the bride wore a dress of black silk collette, with trimmings of pink satin.

After the ceremony, the party left the church to the strains of the wedding march, played by Mr. Pauline, the organist, and proceeded to the home of the bride's parents, where the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends under a bell of roses.

A dainty repast was served from a table decorated with pale pink roses, maiden hair fern, and pink candle shades, artistically arranged by Mrs. Gunter.

Following is a list of presents which were both numerous and costly: Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, handsome arm chair; Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, dinner service; Mr. G. Cooke, cheese; Miss L. Pearce, cut glass and silver preserve jar; Miss L. Hodgson, hand-embroidered silk cushion; Misses Grace and Daisy Holmes, silver sugar and cream; Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams, silver nut cracker; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, silver pie knife; Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, silver cake basket; Miss Gertie Yarwood, silver berry spoon; Misses Annie and Mary Holmes, silver and glass fruit stand; Miss M. Keates, handsome cut glass water bottle; Miss Ethel Hodgson, Nanaimo, silver berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Young, Nanaimo, handsome cut glass bowl; Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, fern, with silver jardiniere; Mr.

W. Hillier, hand-painted fruit bowl; Mr. C. Stokes, cut glass and silver pepper and salt shakers; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, cheese dish; Marjorie Gibson, pair of vases; Mrs. S. Holloway, embroidered sideboard cloth; Arthur Hodgson, linen table napkins; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pearce, Crofton, silver cake plate; Mrs. Etheridge, two glass bowls; Miss L. Inman, Brinscall, England, handsome table cover; Mr. Hendry, knives and forks; Miss M. E. King, embroidered sideboard cloth; Mr. Ed. Irvine, handsome case carvers; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hodgson, hemstitched linen table cloth; Miss F. Pike, Mexican drawn work table cover; Miss A. Fullerton, china tea set; Miss Holmes, china table; Mr. Thos. Hodgson and Mr. H. Hodgson, handsome chair; Miss V. Neill, pair bon-bon dishes; Miss D. Etheridge, rose jar; Miss R. Goodwin, drawn work tray cloth and salad bowl; Miss B. Scowcroft, vase and d'oyley; Phyllis and George Hughes, jardiniere.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, Mayor Hodgson and Mrs. Hodgson, Nanaimo; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Dorothy Williams, Mrs. Etheridge, Miss Dolly Etheridge, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Mary Holmes, Sergt. and Mrs. McCau, Miss Holmes, Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, Miss V. Neill, Misses Daisy and Grace Holmes, Mr. E. Irvine, Miss M. Keates, Miss M. E. King, Mr. C. Stokes, Miss L. Pearce, Miss Rose Goodwin, Miss T. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Geo. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Master Tray Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Marjory Gibson.

## TELEGRAPHER IS CAUSE OF MOURNING

Glasgow, July 3.—A stupid telegraphist created a sensation in a score of towns around the city last Sunday. He has to signal Greenwich time to a number of post offices, and in doing so he added a message announcing the death of a prominent railway personage. The message spread rapidly, and in many of the towns flags were lowered to half-mast solemn references to the event were made from pulpits, and in one church the Dead march was played. The story filtered back to Glasgow, where in the clubs it was the one topic of conversation. In one of the churches the minister spoke gravely of "the country's loss," and gave out the hymn, "Now the laborer's task is o'er," which the congregation joined in singing with much feeling.

## SHACKLETON READY FOR ANOTHER TRIP

London, July 3.—Lieutenant Shackleton, who hosted the British flag at the nearest point to the South Pole which has been reached, is ready to undertake another expedition. At a luncheon of the Royal Societies Club in St. James street, he said: "What the future may bring forth it is hard for the moment to say. When once you have been to the south, there is something that calls you back—something indescribable, something fascinating, something that appeals to your heart much more than London or the pleasures and luxuries of life. I have spoken to my men since my return, and they are already tired out and ready to go back. 'It may be my good fortune before long again to go south, and I know there are men in the room who will follow me if ever I go again.'"

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S. W. CORNER COOK AND SOUTHGATE STS.—5 rooms, modern. Rent .....\$15  
755 VIEW ST.—A good 7-roomed cottage in fine condition. Rent .....\$28  
1362 PANDORA AVE.—7-roomed bungalow, all modern conveniences. Rent .....\$30  
GORGE ROAD—Nice new cottage, five rooms, in suburbs, close to carline. Rent .....\$25  
CORNER YATES AND QUADRA STS.—1½-storey, 6-roomed dwelling. Rent .....\$20  
GULDUTHEL ROAD (off Douglas St. carline)—Fine new bungalow, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences and one acre ground. Cheap at Rent .....\$17.50

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1426 STADACONA AVE.—Large 10-roomed residence, every modern convenience, nice grounds, best part of city. Rent .....\$60  
FORT ST. (near Linden Avenue)—Beautiful 10-roomed residence, well furnished, good garden, etc. Rent .....\$70

PANDORA AVENUE—Good 7-roomed dwelling. Rent .....\$50  
942 FISGUARD ST.—Five-roomed cottage, modern, piano, etc. Rent .....\$25

### STORES AND WAREHOUSES, ETC.

ROOM 5, in front of Adams' block, Broad street. Rent .....\$12.50  
YATES STREET—Offices near Government St. Rent .....\$30  
FORT ST.—Store with rooms above; rents on application. See plan at this office.  
124 KINGSTON ST.—Water lot and warehouse. Rent .....\$30  
JOHNSON ST., next Government St.—New store, about 20x45 feet. Rent .....\$50  
1211 BLANCHARD ST.—Warehouses or store. Rent .....\$40

### FARMS

LOT 118 LAKE HILL ESTATE, CAREY ROAD—6 acres and shack. Rent .....\$10  
"GIBRALTAR," CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—5 miles from city, 26 acres and 5-room cottage. Rent only .....\$12  
LOT 78, LAKE HILL ESTATE—5 acres in fruit and vegetables, 6-roomed house fully furnished. Rent only .....\$15  
GLANFORD AVE.—10 acres, all under cultivation, strawberries and standard fruit trees, new house of five rooms, barn, etc. Rent only .....\$17.50

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MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

### At City Churches

#### Christ Church Cathedral.

The services for the day are: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. The music follows: Morning, Voluntary; Postlude, Gullmant; psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, Turner; Benedictus, Garrett; Kyrie, Pauline in A flat; hymn, 322; organ, Andante, Smart, Evening, Voluntary, Eloquence, S. Smith; processional hymn, 167; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Marchant; Nunc Dimittis, Marchant; hymns, 228, 202, 23; vesper hymn, Sullivan; recessional hymn, 540; voluntary, Fantasia in F, Battiste.

#### St. John's.

Order of services: Matins, Organ, Voluntary; psalms, Lee; cathedral psalter; Te Deum, Russell; Benedictus, Landon; hymn, 6; Kyrie, Burnett in A flat; Gloria Tibi, Burnett in A flat; hymn, 537; hymn, 222; organ, Communion, Hollins, Evensong, Organ, Voluntary; processional hymn, 219; psalms, cathedral psalter; Cantate, Hopkins; Deus Misericordiae, Goss; anthem, "Through the Day Thy Love," Naylor; soprano solo, Miss Palmer; hymns, 266, 274; amen, Burnett; vesper, M. Shield; organ, Postlude, Handel. The Rev. Percival Jennis, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Porter in the evening.

#### St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; Matins at 10.30 a. m.; children's flower service at 2.30 p. m.; choral evening at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. C. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning, Organ, Adagio in E, Haydn; Communion service, Adum in F; hymns, 228, 322, 559 and 2; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; organ, Splendide Te Deum, Mozart; Evening, Organ, Laudate Deum, Narman; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; hymns, 236, 199, 27; vesper hymn, Caffrey; Organ, Voluntary.

#### St. Columba.

Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Rev. Dr. Whittier, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed with at the morning service. The music follows: Psalms, 37, 8; choir, Almost Persuaded; hymns, 418, 423. Evening, psalms, 53, 151; choir, Peace, Perfect Peace; hymns, 90, 608; solo, Mr. Brownsey. Sunday school and Bible class meets at 2.45 p. m.

#### St. Paul's.

Esquimalt. Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Holy Communion, 10.30 a. m.; Evensong and Confirmation service at 7 p. m., at which the Bishop will officiate.

#### St. Mary's.

Metehosin. The Rev. W. Baugh Allen will hold service at 2.30 p. m. Anglican Mission Sunday School. Oak Bay district. Held every Sunday at 3 p. m. in the new schoolhouse, Oak Bay avenue, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

#### Church of Our Lord.

11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Rev. T. W. Gladstone will preach in the morning in response to the request of the S.P.C.K. on "God's Care of Ourselves," and in the evening he will tell the story of the revival of 1859. Morning service: Organ, Arla, D. Barnard; psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, XI. Mercer; Jubilate, VI. Mercer; hymn, O Render, Thanks to God Above; Kyrie, VI. Mercer; hymn, For Mercies Countless as the Sands; hymn, Let Russ will a Gladstone Mind. Evening service: Organ, Andante, Gustav Merkel; hymn, Lord of the Worlds Above; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, VI. Mercer; Nunc Dimittis, V. Mercer; hymn, When I Survey the Wondrous Cross; hymn, Revive Thy Work, O Lord; hymn, Lord, I Hear of Showers Blessing; Doxology, X; organ, March, Arthur Page.

#### First Presbyterian.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, preaches at both services. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m.

#### St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Preacher, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Subject for the morning: Calvin; the Man. Evening subject: Calvin; His Message to This Generation. Morning, Organ, "Adantino" in G flat, Burnett; psalm, 7; hymns, 274, 349, 261; organ, March, Solenne, Gullmant; Evening, Organ, "Qui Est Homo" Rossini; psalm, 29, verses 1-6; anthem, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," Rev. A. Smith; offertory, "Lord for Thy Tender Mercies' Sake," Farrant; hymns, 8, 340; Organ, "Heaven and Earth Display," Mendelssohn.

#### St. Paul's Presbyterian.

Victoria West. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sabbath school at 2.30 and Y.P.S.C.E. at 8.15 p. m.

#### First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. F. Letts will preach at the morning service. Rev. Dr. John Reid will preach in the evening and conduct the Communion service at the close. Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2.30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W.'s meeting Monday at 8 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers, visitors and friends cordially welcomed.

#### Metropolitan Methodist.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra. Pastor, T. Ernest Holling, B.A. Residence, 918 Johnson street. Phone 765. 10 a. m., quarterly lovefeast; 11 a. m., public worship, preacher, Rev. Amos E. Russ, M.A.; of Woodstock, Ont., one of the pioneer pastors of the church; 2.30 p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p. m.,

Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7.30 p. m., Spring Ridge public worship; 7.30 p. m., Metropolitan public worship. The pastor will preach, subject, "Some Further Thought on How to Form a Personal Creed." Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul; solo, "The Lord Is My Light," Alliston, by Mr. W. Gault. All cordially invited. Strangers, tourists and visitors specially invited.

#### James Bay Methodist.

A. N. Miller, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, "Abraham's Altars"; Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m.; evening service at 7.30 p. m., subject, "Elisha's Request." Monday evening, Epworth League at 8 o'clock. Consecration meeting; women's class meeting in the parsonage on Wednesday at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

#### Centennial Methodist Church

The Rev. A. Henderson, pastor will preach at 11 a. m. Subject, "Living Epistles"; anthem, "God so Loved the World." Stainer. Rev. Mr. Russ will preach at 7 p. m. Anthem, "Oh for a Closer Walk With God," Poster.

#### Emmanuel Baptist.

Spring Ridge. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school and adult Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Preacher, Rev. William Stevenson.

#### First Baptist.

Services (pro tem) in Victoria Hall, Blanchard street, at 11 and 7.30. The pastor, Rev. Christopher Bennett, will conduct the worship and preach morning and evening. Bible schools at Victoria Hall, Burnside and Victoria West. Missions at 2.30; organized Bible classes at 2.30, women in Victoria Hall, men at A.O.U.W. building, Yates street. Public worship and sermon at Burnside Missions at 7 o'clock.

#### Baptist Tabernacle.

Corner of Fort and Cook streets. Rev. T. T. Tapscott, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Week-night meetings are discontinued next week on account of the B. C. Convention. Recognition Council meets in the Tabernacle, Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. "The Man With the Measuring Line," evening, "The Immortal Fragrance of a Good Deed," A duet in the evening service, "Tarry with Me, O My Saviour."

#### Society of Friends.

Harmony Hall, 825 View street. Sunday school, 9.45 a. m.; meeting for worship, 11 a. m.; mission meeting, 7 p. m. All are welcome.

#### Christadelphians.

A.O.U.W. buildings, Yates street. Public lecture at 7.30 p. m. Subject: "Saving Faith." All are welcome.

#### Spiritualism.

R. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "Tommy Tittlemouse." All are welcome to these meetings.

#### Christian Science.

Christian Science services are held in the K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject for July 4: "God." All are welcome.

#### Psychic Research Society.

K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora avenue and Douglas street. On Sunday

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to the buyer

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at 8 p. m. H. E. Howes will give an address, subject, "Man's Dual Personality," followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. All are welcome.

KEEP HEADS COOL  
AND POWDER DRY

German Organ Comments on Doings of Press Conference and States German Position

Berlin, July 3.—The "Kraus Zeitung" remarks that, after the representatives of the British Colonial Press had been satiated with alarmist speeches expatiating the terrible danger alleged to be menacing the Mother Country from Germany their national pride was inflamed by an imposing display.

"In view of this accumulation of warlike forces before our doors it would be comprehensible," adds the conservative organ, "if anxiety concerning

England's aggressive plans, similar to that which recently prevailed in England, were to seize on the Germans." Fortunately, however, it concludes, "this is not the case. We content ourselves for the present with keeping our heads cool and our powder dry."

#### Diver's Narrow Escape

St. John, July 3.—Thirty-five feet beneath the waters of the channel between Partridge Island and the shore, Diver Fred Doyle fought a desperate battle with death through the fault of the pump of the diving apparatus to keep him supplied with air. After repeated signals for air he had just strength enough to pull the life line, and was hauled to the surface in a semi-conscious condition, with blood flowing from his mouth and nostrils. He was revived by means of stimulants administered by R. C. Ruddicks, who was hastily summoned from Partridge Island, and later was able to

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walk from the landing stage at Reid's Point to his home. Although suffering from the effects of the terrible ordeal, he is making good progress toward recovery.

#### Pressmen's Annual Convention

The twenty-first annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America assembled at Omaha, Nebraska, last week. President George L. Berry, in his report, described in detail the success attending the effort to introduce the eight-hour workday. Twenty-three charters have been granted since the Mobile convention of the allied printing trades unions are unquestionably better than for some years past. Many trade questions are carefully treated in the

report. An agreement has been reached between the stereotypers and typers and the pressmen covering the point of jurisdictional rights.

GAVE MEMENTO AND  
THEN CUT HIS THROAT

Farnham, July 3.—Hiram Yates, a widower, 40 years of age, cut his throat with a razor yesterday while alone in the house. Yates came to town in the forenoon with his only son, aged 16, and on his return took a costly ring from his finger and gave it to the boy, saying "My son, take this ring and keep it in memory of your father, for it is probably the last time you will see him." The boy did not pay much attention to these words and went away, and on his return found his father with his throat cut.

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About 20 acres, having about 800 feet sea frontage. Small cottage, stable, chicken houses. Land is most suitable for fruit; about 6 acres improved. There are 600 selected trees, 300 currant bushes, 100 gooseberry, one-quarter of an acre asparagus, one-quarter of an acre strawberries, besides raspberries and rhubarb. This property is close to school and post office, and only 5 miles from Victoria City Hall, and offers a pleasant and profitable site for a home, with one of the grandest views on Vancouver Island.

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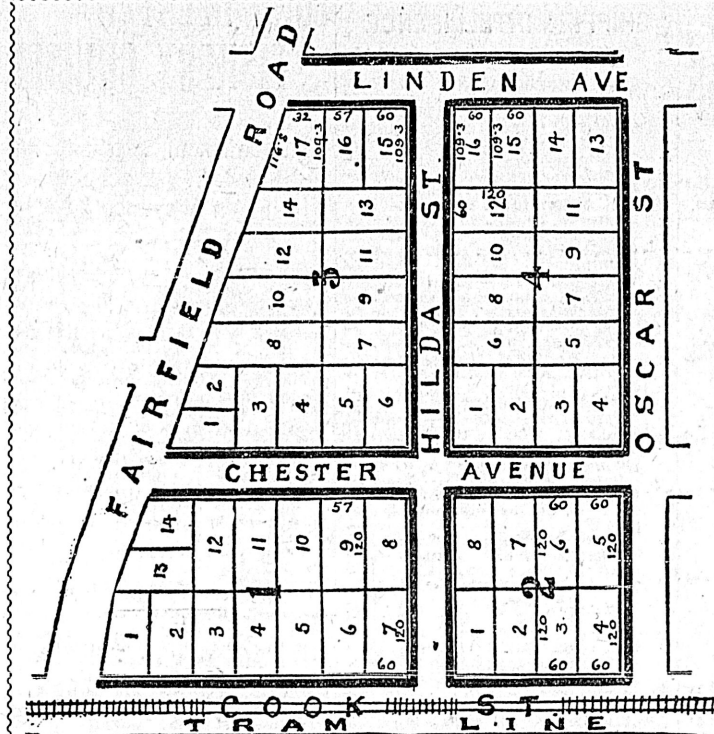
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In the

## Fairfield Estate

CLOSE TO BEACON HILL PARK  
With good view of Olympic Range—Permanent Walks, Sewerage, City Water laid on property—Handy to Cook Street Train Line.

PRICES

Lot 7, block 1	\$1200
Lot 9, block 1	900
Lot 3, block 2	1100
Lot 4, block 2	1200
Lot 6, block 2	800
Lot 16 and 17, block 3	2100
Lot 15, block 3	1200
Lot 3, block 4	950
Lot 4, block 4	1050
Lot 5, block 4	1050
Lot 2, block 4	1000
Lot 13, block 4	1100
Lot 16, block 4	1200
Lot 6, block 5	1100

TERMS—One-third cash; One-third, one year; One-third, two years, 7 per cent.

You should not fail to secure one of these desirable lots.

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1206 Government Street.

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades  
Unionists Gleaned From  
Many Sources

Barbers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Bookbinders ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Butchers ..... 1st and 3rd Sunday

## New Grand Theatre

Phone 618. Phone 618.  
WEEK COMMENCING JULY 5th  
America's Greatest Yodler.  
THE FAMOUS MATT KEEFE  
Late of Dockstader's Minstrels.  
GLENDOWER and MANION  
"A Christmas on Comstock."  
THE SEVEN PATTERSON SISTERS  
"A Whirlwind of Musical Comedy."  
LILLIAN FISHER  
Operatic Vocalist.  
McDEVITT and KELLY  
Eccentric Dancers.  
THOMAS J. PRICE, Song Illustrator  
"Perkins."  
NEW MOTION PICTURES  
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

## Pantages Theatre

WEEK JULY 5th.  
AMY GOTTLIEB and CO.  
Comedy Playlet, "Government Bonds."  
JENKINS and PRICE  
Singing and Dancing Juveniles.  
ZECH and ZECH  
Trapeze Artists and Ground Acrobats.  
KELLY and DAVIS  
Senigambian Jesters from Dark Town.  
ADELAIDE ROGERS,  
"Just One Sweet Girl."  
BIOGRAPH  
Latest Motion Pictures.

Cooks and Waiters, 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Carpenters, ..... Alternate Wednesdays  
Cigarmakers, ..... 1st Friday  
Electrical Workers, 2nd and 4th Friday  
Garment Workers, ..... 1st Monday  
Laborers, ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods  
..... First Monday, at 8 p. m.  
Laundry Workers, 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Longshoremen, ..... Every Monday  
Letter Carriers, ..... 4th Wednesday  
Machinists, ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Marine Engineers, ..... Monthly  
Moulders, ..... 2nd Wednesday  
Musicians, ..... 3rd Sunday  
Painters, ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Printing Trades Council, Last Sunday  
Printing Pressmen, ..... 2nd Monday  
Shipwrights, ..... 2nd and 4th Thursday  
Steam Fitters, ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Stonecutters, ..... 2nd Thursday  
Street Railway Employees, ..... 1st  
Stereotypers, ..... 2nd Tuesday 2 p. m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p. m.  
Tailors, ..... 1st Monday  
Typographical, ..... Last Sunday  
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Waiters, ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

The initiation fee of the United Mine Workers of America was recently reduced from \$10 to \$4.

The Weavers of Fall River, Mass., recently paid off the \$35,000 mortgage on their building.

Arthur Henderson, Labor member of parliament for the Castle division of Durham, Eng., has decided to tour Canada.

The Oakland (Cal.) Trades Council has under consideration plans for the erection of a Building Trades Temple to cost about \$100,000.

The first daily newspaper has been issued at Prince Albert, Sask. The machines used are monotypes. A new prairie type, union is in sight.

P. Stevens presented his credentials as a delegate of the Typographical union and H. Jameson as representative of the printing pressmen at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council.

The labor laws of France for the protection of women and children only extend to those employed in the industrial as distinct from commercial establishments.

During January the International Typographical union paid fifty death benefits. It has \$226,989.95 in its treasury and \$116,464.18 in the old-age pension fund.

A notice has been posted in the mills,

shops and offices of the Lackawanna Steel company, Buffalo, that a ten per cent advance in wages will be made beginning July 1st.

Notices have been posted at the plant of the Sharon Steel Tubing company that July 1st every employee, including the office force, will receive an increase of 10 per cent. in pay.

New York Typographical union, No. 6, is now considering a resolution calling for the erection of a building to be used as headquarters for the printers and other organizations at a cost of \$250,000.

The Bricklayers' union of Halifax, N. S., has practically won its 8-hour day fight. It was expected that this month would see every union bricklayer working on an 8-hour basis.

Minneapolis and Atlanta are aspirants for the 1910 convention of the I. T. U. The 1909 meet is in St. Joseph, Mo., in August, and promises to be a record-breaker in attendance.

There are no trade unions in Germany connected exclusively of women. Neither are there separate locals for women members, as is sometimes the case in the United States.

Union bricklayers in Chicago and the masons and builders agreed on a new scale of wages, which went into effect on May 1. The bricklayers will get \$5.20 a day for the month of June and \$5.40 a day thereafter. Under the old agreement the bricklayers received \$5 a day.

In the Machinists' union there is an addition to the international's death benefit, a sick benefit and a superannuation fund. That provides that any member who has been in good standing for ten consecutive years shall receive \$500; those who have been in good standing twenty years will be given \$1,000.

Through Organizer J. A. Kenny, Edmonton, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, a local has just been chartered at Prince Albert; thirty new members enlisted at Saskatoon; another increase in membership at Regina, and a smart new local installed at Moose Jaw, Sask.

We congratulate Hon. Frank Oliver on a conclusion of successful negotiations with the International Typographical union, resulting in the affixing of the union label on the surface of the Edmonton Bulletin. Like other employers the Hon. Frank Oliver, while paying the union scale of wages, rather shied at union control.

The United Hatters of America are at last getting things coming their way in connection with their great struggle with the manufacturers. On the 17th of the twenty-two principal factories in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey, signed up a settlement with the unions involved and will be with the unions involved and are now operating as union factories.

It is reported that the operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph company on the Pacific coast are to receive an increase of 15 per cent. in their salaries. This will bring the pay of first-class operators up to \$38 a month and others will be advanced proportionately. About 1,000 operators will be affected.

International President Matthew Wolf, of the photo-engravers, has issued a booklet dealing with craft matters, which will be reviewed next week. The question of sanitary workrooms is an important topic in the treatise.

That a board of investigation and conciliation will be asked for from the Dominion government by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Canadian Northern within the next few days was the opinion expressed by operating employees of that company at Winnipeg.

There are eighty-three double magazine hooty in day use at the government printing office in Washington, D. C. These machines are used on the "Congressional Record," special reports, patent specifications, tabular work, miscellaneous reports, enrolled bills, Congressional Library work, etc.

All the members of Winnipeg Garment Workers, No. 25, who were locked out five weeks ago by the Western King Garment company, have now secured work. Some of them are advantageously placed in the interests of the union. The quick transfer of the label patronage, which has provided work for the enlarged staffs in the union factories, is both satisfactory and significant.

At a general meeting of Capital Division No. 109, of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, held at midnight on Saturday, June 26th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Geo. Gardner; vice-president, T. Fraser; secretary, H. King; treasurer, O. Smith; conductor, Ian Barr; warden, W. Patterson; sentinel, Clarence Gagner; corresponding secretary, R. Lowery; executive board, Geo. Gardner, J. Kenny, T. D. Dempsey, R. Traver; advisory board, V. Dempsey, R. A. Ritchie.

The Labor department at Ottawa has appointed Hon. R. Sutherland, former speaker of the commons, as chairman

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## Victoria Theatre FRIDAY, JULY 9th

HARRISON GREY FISKE PRESENTS

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AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY IN

## "Salvation Nell"

A DIVINE COMEDY OF THE SLUMS

Prices—50c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Mail orders as usual.

SEAT SALE WEDNESDAY

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IS THE TOP-NOTCH OF PERFECTION!

Radiger & Janlon, B. C. Agents.  
D. O. Roblin, Toronto, General Canadian Agent.

of the conciliation board to investigate the grievances of Grand Trunk Pacific employees in Western Canada. F. H. McGuigan, former vice-president of the company, and J. G. O'Donoghue, the men. The grievances of the maintenance-of-way men of the Canadian Northern railway will be looked into by County Judge Myers, of Winnipeg, W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, and J. G. O'Donoghue.

The horses for the races at St. Cloud, near Paris, last week were escorted from their training quarters by mounted gendarmes, in order to prevent a repetition of the disorderly scenes of a few days ago, when 40 militant members of the stableboys' union attempted to stop the running of the Grand Steeplechase of Paris at the Auteuil course. A deputation of the stableboys visited the minister of labor, who has undertaken to mediate between the boys and the trainers. The boys demand recognition of their union, payment at the rate of \$1.20 per day, better quarters and feed, and that they enjoy the benefits of the employers' liability law.

Appropos of the proposition now before the Trades and Labor Council to build a labor temple in Victoria it may be interesting to note what others are doing. The prospectus of the Brandon, Man., Labor Temple Co., Ltd., says that it is capitalized at \$15,000, divided into 15,000 shares, par value of shares \$1.00 each; 100 shares limit to any one person. The officers are: W. Richardson, president; D. McNicoll, vice-president; G. H. Manson, secretary-treasurer; directors, W. Richardson, D. McNicoll, H. Manson, A. F. Coyne, E. Fletcher; directors each hold 20 shares in the company. The company is "organized for the purpose of building a labor temple in Brandon. The structure will be composed of a basement, comprising a modern barber shop, lodge room, heating room and a kitchen. The ground floors will be composed of two up-to-date stores. The first landing (second story) will be a magnificent lodge room, suitable for any society.

There is a healthy branch of the

Young Women's Christian Association in Vancouver, with headquarters at 997 Dunsinuir street. To provide a new wing for its present building the society is endeavoring to raise \$25,000. It has been the centre of help for young women and thousands have been reached and assisted who would otherwise have been comparatively alone in a strange city. But the most interesting statement vouches for by the local Y. W. C. A. is the fact that in Vancouver there are approximately more than 5,000 wage-earning women, made up as follows: Clerks and saleswomen, 1250; Bookkeepers and stenographers, 1200; Trained nurses, 200; Teachers, 350; Telephone operators, 100; Domestic workers, 1440; Waitresses, 450; Laundresses, 330; Factory Workers, 270; Tailresses and dressmakers, 450.

An agreement between high officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of America and coal operators was reached at Fernie, B.C., last week. It will now be submitted to the striking miners for approval. As the basis of settlement is regarded as fair, it is almost a certainty that the men will ratify the agreement and return to work within a few days. The mines now closed down as a result of the strike are situated at Lethbridge, Frank, Lillie, Bellevue, Hillcrest, Coleman, Taber and Hosmer Scale commitments and the executive board met last week at Frank to arrange for placing the agreement before the miners. Vice-President Powell and Secretary Carter acted on behalf of the men in the recent conference with the operators. There will be no reduction in the scale, a principle for which the miners have been contending for all along. The terms are regarded as broader than those embraced in the late Macleod agreement. The discrimination clause has been eliminated and the closed shop clause will not be enforced. An adjustment of certain special grievances of the miners at Lethbridge has also been effected.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

## THIS IS NOT SUNDAY READING

No. 659—Two lots on Dallas Rd., 100x100 feet, with a modern 8-room house, hot water heating, good basement, and immediate occupancy. \$1,500 cash and terms. Price, \$7,350

No. 687—Ready for someone wanting value in a home. A good 7-room house, completely renovated, in fine condition, good lot and 10 minutes' walk from our office. Terms made very easy. Price, \$7,350

The owner of three large lots, near Oak Bay avenue, with a house, almost new, six rooms, den and bath, full basement, heavy concrete foundations, was just in and said "use your knife." So here goes, we make the terms easy and the price ..... \$7,350

When the Barkley Sound Railway is an assured fact, you'll kick yourself that you were so slow investigating some of those Sooke lands we have been trying to interest you in. And you'll do right to kick yourself well.

ROOM 11,  
MAHON BLDG.,  
TEL. 1462.

CONVEYANCING,

RANCH LANDS,

FRUIT FARMS,

INSURANCE,

CITY LOTS,

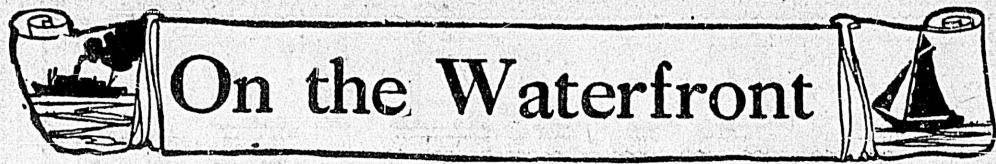
MEMBER,

RENTS

AND

MONEY TO LOAN.





## NOTABLES ON THE EMPRESS

Many Prominent Travellers on the R. M. S. Empress of Japan From Orient

## BIG SHIPMENT OF SILK GOODS

Many Lives Lost When Steamship Burned Off Japanese Coast

With 102 saloon and 440 Chinese passengers, and a rich cargo, including 1,261 bales of silk and silk goods, valued at over \$600,000, and a large shipment of tea and general merchandise, the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Captain Pybus, reached port yesterday afternoon from Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the Orient, after a pleasant passage. There were many notable passengers on board. Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Mrs. May, and family, from Hongkong, where Hon. F. H. May is a prominent official, debarked here. Mrs. McCalmont, widow of the late Col. McCalmont, the millionaire sportsman, noted as owner of Islinglass, the Derby winner; General Cowans, of the British army; Col. H. C. Nanton, of the Indian army, and Miss Nanton, relatives of the late Sir Henri Joli de Lotbiniere; Lieut. K. V. Orlebar, R.N., who was on the cruiser Flora when she was attacked by the Esquimaux station; Lieut. H. B. Price, R.N., of H.M.S. Bramble, on the Yangtze-Kiang; W. Longman, of the well known English publishing house of Longman and Co.; Rev. H. Clark, who has been a missionary to Japan for 22 years; C. Shinohu, a Japanese fish merchant, who has come to arrange for the export of salmon from Steveston to Japan; W. H. Levy, of the firm of Samuel Samuels and Co., and Mrs. Levy; Commander E. E. Wright, U.S.N.; and many others. Mrs. Simon Leiser and her son Herbert Leiser, of this city, returned by the C.P.R. liner from an extended eastern tour. Other passengers were: Mrs. J. C. Allen, Mr. S. T. Audley, Mrs. J. G. Barclay, child, and nurse, Miss M. D. B. Barrow, Mrs. J. Brinkbeck, Mrs. Miss Birkbeck, Mr. J. H. Bonford, Mr. C. Boscar, Miss T. Britton, Mr. D. J. Carver, Col. J. Christie, Mr. P. W. Church, Mrs. Church, Mr. D. Clark, Mr. P. Colquhoun, Miss E. Combes, Mr. A. G. Crawford, Mrs. Creyke, Rev. I. Doonan, Mr. C. G. Edwards, Major F. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Colton Fox, Mrs. Colton Fox and maid, Mr. C. Getchey, Mrs. R. H. Gunnell, Mrs. J. H. Gunnell, child, and nurse; Mr. J. H. Hall, Mr. A. Hashim, Mrs. L. Hashim, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mr. P. Jacks, Mr. P. E. Jago, Mrs. Jago and child, Mr. R. Johnson, Dr. O. L. Kilborn, Mr. F. W. Lotz, Mr. J. H. McLaren, Mrs. B. McAllister and maid, Mr. J. W. Manson, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. C. W. Christie Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Von F. P. Miller, Mr. H. C. Peters, Miss E. Picard, Mr. E. Reinhold, Mr. R. Reinhold, Mr. J. B. Rentiers, Mrs. Rentiers, child, and nurse; Mr. Thos. C. Robertson, Mr. J. Burcham Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. C. Salvioni, Mr. F. G. Selby, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Fergus Smith, Miss Fergus Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mr. A. Newton Smith, Major N. L. Smith, Mr. D. V. Steavenson, Mr. A. J. Sundius, Mr. Nai Teck, Rev. W. H. Tyson, Mr. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Tyson, Miss Wesselhoef, Mr. A. C. Wright, Mr. A. Yuill.

## Chinese Passengers.

Of the Chinese passengers of the white liner, the majority were bound for places beyond Canada. About a third will remain in the Dominion. Thirty-eight will contribute \$19,000 to the Dominion as poll-tax, of whom three will pay at this port. The passengers who debarked here included 32 saloon, 5 second-class, and 25 steerage.

## A Sensational Episode.

News was brought by the Empress of Japan of a sensational incident in the war waged by Chinese rebels in Sumatra. A band of rebels was located in a cave by the government troops, and a Dutch lieutenant crawled in, being taken prisoner. The rebels, called upon to surrender, refused. They were told their women and children would be freed and those who surrendered would be spared, but they fought on, and the Dutch commander then lighted a fire at the mouth of the cave, and all were suffocated to death. Twenty-eight bodies were found, including women and children, when the Dutch troops entered the cave.

## Tragedy of Sea.

Heavy loss of life was occasioned by fire on the Japanese steamer Nihonkai Maru, off Aomori, according to advices brought by the Empress of Japan. Of the 166 persons on board, 16 crew and 150 fishermen, but 27 were rescued by the steamer Benten Maru. The fire broke out in the bunkers, and soon spread to the deck. The people on board finding it impossible to check the flames, ran about the deck frantically seeking to escape death. Many jumped overboard. A dense haze covered the sea and nothing could be seen from the burning steamer. Ultimately the glare of the burning

## YUCATAN READY FOR THE MILLIONAIRES TRIP

Has Been Converted Into Yacht at Expense of \$200,000 for Cruise North

The steamer Yucatan has been converted into a yacht at a cost of \$200,000 in readiness for the cruise of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Guggenheims and others to Alaskan and British Columbia waters. Regardless of expense or inconvenience, the Yucatan was changed, until there is only one state-room and a bathroom which has not been rebuilt and furnished. The captain's quarters have been demolished, and their place taken by an elaborate bedroom suite. The floors are covered with heavy green ingrain carpet, the mission brass bedsteads have silken curtains draped about to keep off the drafts, richly upholstered bathrooms connected and containing tub and shower of fresh and salt water. The valets' accommodations are also well forward where they can be within easy reach of electric push buttons which are in every room. The berths have all been taken from the old rooms on the ship and the partitions removed, making double rooms. Many new bathrooms have been installed. A new pilot house and bridge have been constructed on the hurricane deck with quarters for the captain and mates. Chief engineer's room has been moved below deck and the deck suites are fitted with elaborate draperies, brass fittings and all modern conveniences.

Well aft, a new house has been built on the hurricane deck for a smoking and observation compartment, enclosed almost wholly in glass with lounging chairs, green plush window curtains and rich heavy carpet. Below decks there are two large tables and a few individual tables in the dining saloon, while off the beautifully paneled saloon is a card room with green-topped tables and smoking equipment.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, south-west wind. Bar. 30.05, temp. 55, sea smooth. Out, steamship Governor, 7.10 a.m., a three-masted schooner during night; Admiral Sampson, 11 p.m. In U. S. S. Yorktown, 11.15 p.m. Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm, south-west wind. Bar. 30.07, temp. 54, sea smooth, no shipping. Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.98, temp. 56, sea smooth. Spoke Empress of Japan, 50 miles northwest of here, 8 a.m. Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.98, temp. 62, sea smooth. Spoke steamer Rupert City, southbound, 8 a.m. Out, steamer northbound, 8 a.m. Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear, southeast wind. Bar. 29.87, temp. 45, sea smooth, no shipping. Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, southeast wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 75, sea smooth, no shipping. Point Grey, noon—Cloudy, southeast wind. Bar. 29.93, temp. 75, sea smooth. Four-masted barkentine bound in at 9 a.m. In, Morning Star, 10.25 a.m. Tatoosh, noon—Clear, south-west wind. Bar. 30.03, temp. 51, sea smooth. In, steamer Watson, 9.40 a.m., and Empress of Japan at 9.45 a.m. Pachena, noon—Cloudy, south-west wind. Bar. 29.97, temp. 64, sea smooth, no shipping. Estevan, noon—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.10, temp. 63, sea moderate, no shipping. Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.92, temp. 70, sea smooth. Spoke steamer Jefferson, northbound, near Cape Lazo, at 2 p.m. Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar. 29.88, temp. 70. In, steamer Amur, at 3.20 p.m. Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, north-west wind, 12 miles. Bar. 30.07, temp. 57, sea smooth. In, steamer Hunter, at 1.45 p.m. Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, north-west wind. Bar. 30.01, temp. 58, sea smooth, no shipping. Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, north-west wind. Bar. 30.59, temp. 60, sea smooth, no shipping.

## Steamer could be seen from Nobeichi, and the steamer Benten Maru sent to the rescue. It was too late.

Twenty-seven survivors were clinging to the wreckage, many badly burned, and they told tragic stories of the struggle for life by those who had been burned or drowned. By day-break only the masts of the steamer showed above the waters, and a few bodies were caught in the wreckage, including women and children.

## Mine Annihilated Crew.

The finding of a drifting British mine by the government steamer Stanley, which endangered shipping as it floated in the fairway, brought to light the story of a sea tragedy, according to advices brought by the Empress of Japan from Hongkong. Two junks were lying off Gap rock when a partly submerged object was seen. The Chinese went after it and by means of tackle hoisted it on one of the junks. They dumped it on the deck. An explosion followed, the whole crew being killed, except a Chinese boy who was picked up by the other junk's crew.

## For Souls' Repose.

A Japanese lieutenant, formerly of the steamer warship Hatsuse, has been placed on the retired list to become a Buddhist priest, according to advices received by the Empress of Japan, that he may devote the rest of his life to prayer for the souls of his comrades killed when the warship was sunk by a Russian mine.

## Famine Expected.

A serious famine is anticipated in North China, following prolonged drought, according to advices received by the Empress of Japan. By order from Peking, religious services are being held at many village temples to pray for rain.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA IN TRANSPACIFIC TRADE

Tacoma Maru Sailed From Hongkong Yesterday Inaugurating Service

The transpacific service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha S. S. company was inaugurated yesterday when the Tacoma Maru cleared from Hongkong on her way to Tacoma. The Tacoma Maru will call at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, and Yokohama on her way to the Sound. The line is being established in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. She is carrying a large amount of Chinese cargo, larger than has been carried by any vessel since the general boycott was declared on the Japanese merchant marine by Chinese merchants.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha operates one of the principal lines of steamers between Hongkong and Formosa, and officials of the company say that had it not been for subsidies the boycott would have led to discontinuance of this service several months ago. Inasmuch as Chinese merchants are anxious to promote trade relations with the United States, American shippers express a belief that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's new American line will not come under the ban as severely as would be the case with a new line of Japanese steamers plying between Oriental ports exclusively.

On her first voyage west present indications are that the cargo of the Tacoma Maru will be one of the largest to leave Puget Sound since the interstate commerce commission required transcontinental carriers to publish the inland proportion of their through rates. Included in the cargo will be a large amount of machinery built by

## LONG DELAYED FISHERY CRUISER

Construction of Vessel to Patrol B. C. Waters Still in Abeyance

The question of the construction of the new fisheries cruiser by the Dominion government for the purpose of patrolling the waters of British Columbia is in abeyance according to the Rev. E. G. Taylor, fisheries inspector, who was a visitor to the city yesterday. Nothing will be pending the conference on imperial defence to be held in London this month, at which Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Rear-Admiral Kingsmill will represent Canada. These Canadian representatives it is understood, will look over the available cruisers weeded out of the British navy, and a few of these may be purchased for fishery protection work.

Among work on the coast in which Mr. Taylor is keenly interested is the introduction of salmon and trout fry into the lakes of Vancouver island. He states that the policy of the Dominion government is being maintained in this respect, and that this year salmon fry has been liberated in Campbell river, Nanaimo lakes, Cowichan river and lake and Shav-nigan lake. The eggs of the salmon were brought from eastern waters, and were hatched in the Bon Accord hatchery on the Fraser river. These Atlantic salmon are of the spring variety, ranging to the fry, more over, return to the sea after spawning, and in both these respects they differ from the British Columbia fish.

Mr. Taylor came to port on the fishery protection cruiser Alcedo, and during the afternoon the little vessel took the fishery inspector to the traps situated in the straits. Mr. Taylor has returned to the city, where he is on a visit to his old home in Cape Breton, and while there was naturally great interest in the progress being made in the fisheries.

The question in which a great deal of interest was being taken among eastern fishermen was that of sea-travellers on the Grand Banks. It is probable that trouble will arise as a result of the accusation of the trawlers, perhaps bloodshed, unless the matter is speedily dealt with. Already one case has occurred where fishermen have opened fire on a trawler which they thought their gear, and it is not improbable that a concerted attack may be made by the fishermen at any time on the trawlers.

Some time ago published the following concerning the firing upon a trawler by a Nova Scotia shipmaster: Fishermen were taking to sea, the banks when Captain Vincent Nelson, on the deck of his schooner, splintered the bulwarks of a French beam-trawler with a charge of shot from his rifle. The latter craft had trailed her netted scoop across the schooner's string of gear and swept it away. The Nova Scotia captain, for such he is though in command of an American vessel, acted like a valiant man and true in protecting his property. Wholesale bloodshed between the trawlers has ensued from far less provocation, and a sharp lesson was never more needed than in this case.

Such a clash has been foreseen and predicted. In moving his resolution on the beam-trawlers in the House of Assembly last session M. H. Nickerson said he asked the House to join in an appeal to the Federal Government at Ottawa to make this a matter of international correspondence, because he foresaw there was going to be trouble. There was general alarm all along the shore and the Government should intervene to stop this destructive method of fishing. He closed his remarks with these words: 'I want to see some decisive action taken in this regard. We have been told that the Government of Canada has gone to its limit in debarring these crafts from the territorial waters. I do not pretend to be an authority on such matters, but I have grave doubts as to whether they cannot do something more.'

I do not pretend to have the gift of prophecy, but I cannot take my seat without venturing the prediction that before next session we shall see this question assume a very acute aspect. I think we cannot take action too soon, neither do I think that any prohibitive measures should be considered too strong. Every man is bound to defend his rights and protect his property when there is no constituted authority at hand to see justice done. When on the high seas he can get no redress except what lays within the reach of his own hands.'

The resolution passed the assembly but there is no evidence that it went further. In the legislative council, a similar resolution afterwards moved by Hon. Mr. Corbett was adopted and the Ottawa Government was memorialized accordingly. Then silence reigned till broken by the rifle shot which week. A fusillade may next be heard.

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## JEBSEN LINE

NEW MEXICAN GATEWAY  
Operating Fast Mail Steel Steamships  
"Ella," 3810 Tons, "Erna," 3476 Tons  
Fast Passenger and Freight Service  
Puget Sound, British Columbia, California, Mexico, Central America  
S. S. "Ella" sails from Victoria 2 p.m. June 21  
June 22  
VERY LOW RATES  
Particulars: C. S. BAXTER, Agent,  
809 Government St.  
C. GARDINER JOHNSON & CO.,  
Vancouver, B. C.

## SS. VADSO

Will Sail  
FOR NORTHERN B. C. PORTS

THURSDAY, JULY 1st

10 p. m.

John Barnsley

Agent 534 Yates Street

Phone 1925.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, i. e. the undersigned, intend to apply for the lease of the foreshore opposite lot 46, Victoria district.

J. E. MACRAE,  
Vancouver, B. C., 25th June, 1909.

the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee especially for new Japanese factories, considerable railroad material and equipment.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad's new Ocean dock will be completed in time to berth the Tacoma Maru at Tacoma and the Oriental cargo collected by the Milwaukee around system will begin to arrive in the Sound city for trans-shipment within the next week or ten days. Most of it will probably be stored in the completed part of the dock.

## Lumber For San Francisco

Steamer Umatilla, of the Pacific Coast S. S. Company left yesterday for Sidney, where she is loading with 100,000 feet of lumber at the Sydney mill. The shipment will be taken to San Francisco.

## Gordon Halkett Recovering

Gordon Halkett, who was badly injured by an explosion of carbide gas while engaged at work for the marine department at Prince Rupert is steadily progressing towards recovery. Dr. E. J. Ewing, who has charge of the patient, states that there is a chance of his recovering his eyesight.

## The skeleton of an Indian in perfect condition was unearthed by workmen at St. Boniface, Man.

London has the largest proportion of insane of any English city, the number being 231 per 100,000. Nottingham is a close second, with 342 per 100,000.

## SEATTLE ROUTE

S.S. "Iroquois" leaves Victoria at 9 a. m. daily; for Port Townsend and Seattle. Returning, leaves Seattle midnight. Tickets interchangeable with C. P. R. steamers.

Jas. McArthur, Agent.  
Phone 1451 824 Wharf St.

## Canadian Mexican Line

TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada

VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers.

Apply to Shalleross & Macaulay, Agents, Victoria.

## To Atlin, Dawson and Lower Yukon River Points

Navigation is now open on the Yukon river and lakes. Connections are made with the company's steamers carrying both freight and passengers.

At Carlin for Atlin, at White Horse for Dawson and intermediate points, and at Dawson for Fairbanks and points on Lower river.

For further information apply Traffic Department, Williams' Building, Vancouver, B. C.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND SOUTH PORTS

Leaves Victoria 8 a. m. S. S. City of Puebla or Umatilla, July 7, 14, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.

S. S. Governor or steamer sails direct from Seattle, July 8, 15, and every seventh day at 10 a. m.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

ALASKA EXCURSIONS—July 1, 15, 16, 29, 31, Aug. 15.

FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY SEVEN DAYS

## FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Connecting at Seward with the C.P.R. Leaves Seattle at 3 p. m. S. S. Stage City or City of Seattle, July 5, 11, 17, 24, 29.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf Street. Phone 4. R. P. Hittet & Co. Ltd. Agents. C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

117 Market St. San Francisco.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Special Eastern Excursions

TICKETS ON SALE JULY 2nd and 3rd  
FINAL RETURN LIMIT OCT. 31st

BRANDON, P. LA PRAIRIE, WINNIPEG, FT. WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, ST. PAUL, DULUTH and return	\$60.00
CHICAGO and return	\$72.50
ST. LOUIS and return	\$63.90
OMAHA and return	\$63.90
TORONTO and return	\$105.00
MONTREAL, OTTAWA and return	\$105.00
NEW YORK and return	\$108.50
BOSTON and return	\$110.50
HALIFAX and return	\$131.20

Tickets also on sale Aug. 11th and 12th. Secure your sleeping accommodations early. For routings and any further information write or call on

L. D. CHETHAM,  
City Passenger Agent.  
1102 GOVERNMENT STREET  
AGENT FOR ALL ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

## NORTHERN PACIFIC

### SPECIAL EASTERN EXCURSIONS

### August 11th and 12th

### Yellowstone Park Now Open

Through Standard and Tourist Sleepers and Observation Car without change to Chicago.

A. D. CHARLTON,  
A. G. P. A., Portland, Ore.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,  
General Agt., Victoria, B.C.

## WHITE STAR—Dominion Line

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool

Megantic, new, July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 11	
Ottawa, July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 18	
Canada, July 17, Aug. 21, Sept. 25	
Laurentic, new, July 24, Aug. 28, Oct. 1	
Dominion, July 31, Sept. 4, Oct. 9	

\*Largest finest steamers on the St. Lawrence route. T. H. Larke, Passenger Agent, 709 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash. U. S. A. or Local Agents.

## FOR CHARTER

## Steamer "Don"

FOR SMALL EXCURSIONS OR PICNIC PARTIES

Apply to  
R. W. BULLER,  
News Service, C. P. R. Wharf  
Phone 1214.

# NEW DIRECT SERVICE

Connection from Victoria

S.S. Iroquois daily at 9 a.m.

## ORIENTAL LIMITED

Leaves Seattle daily at 7.10 p.m., and will run through to Chicago without change

## SEVENTY-TWO HOURS FROM SEATTLE TO CHICAGO

TRAIN BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY

## Great Northern June Bargains

IN

# LOW RATES

Winnipeg and return	\$ 60.00
St. Paul and return	60.00
Minneapolis and return	60.00
Chicago and return	72.50
Toronto and return	95.50
Montreal and return	105.00
Halifax and return	131.20
Boston and return	110.50
New York and return	108.50

Tickets on sale July 2 and 3; and August 11 and 12

Good for ten days limit going, final return limit 31st October.

Tickets are interchangeable, and will be good for return via diverse route.

This is only one of the excellent features of this luxurious train, which comprises Compartments Drawing Room Standard and Tourist Sleeping cars, unsurpassed Dining Cars, serving meals A la Carte.

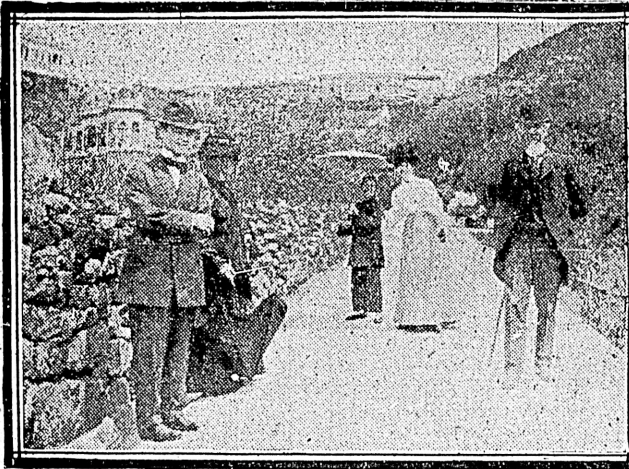
## Agents for all Atlantic Steamship Lines

For further information, please call on or address,

## E. R. STEPHEN, General Agent - 1205 Government St., Victoria, B.C.



# VICTORIANS VISIT CITIES OF THE ORIENT



AT THE PEAK HOTEL



AT CHEW SAN - NEAR MACAU

## ENJOYED TOUR OF THE ORIENT

Mrs. Simon Leiser and Son  
Return From the East  
on Empress

Mrs. Simon Leiser and her son Herbert Leiser returned by the Empress of Japan yesterday from a tour embracing many cities of the Orient. Leaving by the Empress of China in March they went to Japan and China, journeying to Peking in the north and Manila in the south.

Herbert Leiser, recounting his experiences yesterday said: "The trip was not only a most enjoyable but an instructive one. We had a good passage across the Pacific and on arrival off the Japanese coast, the sight of Fujiyama showing above the clouds with her snowy peak, and the swarms of fishing sampans and boat life was something to be remembered. We landed in a sampan and were quickly surrounded by rickshawmen. The first ride in a rickshaw is an event. It seems strange to be pulled about the streets with a man in the shafts. "We visited Tokio, staying at the Imperial hotel, and saw most of the famous sights of the Japanese capital, the Shiba temples, the palace and other points, and then proceeded to Nikko. The Japanese have a saying, 'You cannot say magnificent until you have seen Nikko.' That is right. It is a magnificent place, this village among the tall cryptomerias in the hills, with temples on all sides, a veritable garden of the gods. We saw the famous Kegon waterfall where many students have jumped into the waters. The place has had such an attraction for suicides that the police have been obliged to place a station there."

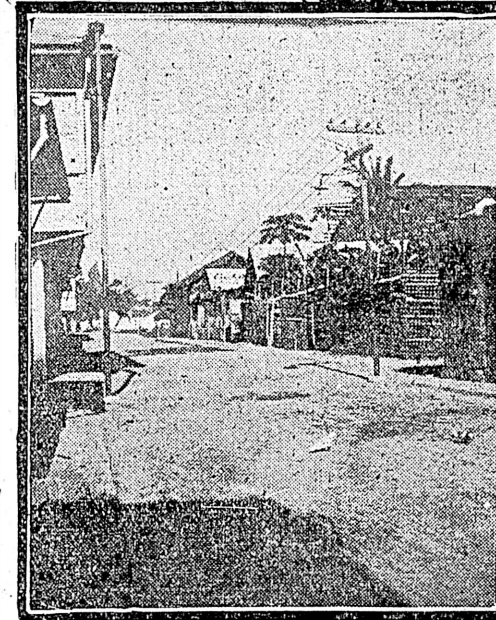
Saw the Great Buddha.

"Afterward we went to Kamakura where we saw the great bronze Buddha, the statue so calm and so colossal that is one of the sights of the Orient. There are many interesting temples at Kamakura which is an extremely pretty place. The Kahle hotel is a delightful place to visit."

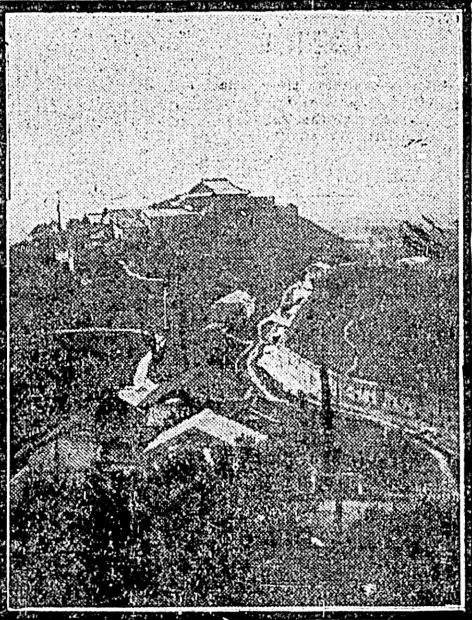
We went on to China before visiting many places in Japan, but on our return we visited many places. Nara, with its parks, pagodas and temples, its tame deer that feed from the hand of the visitor. Kyoto the beautiful Osaka, the bustling city of commerce that is called the Chicago of the east, Nagasaki and other places.

Visits Flowery Kingdom.

Japan is much more beautiful, and to my mind the best place for the visitor. China is interesting, but not in

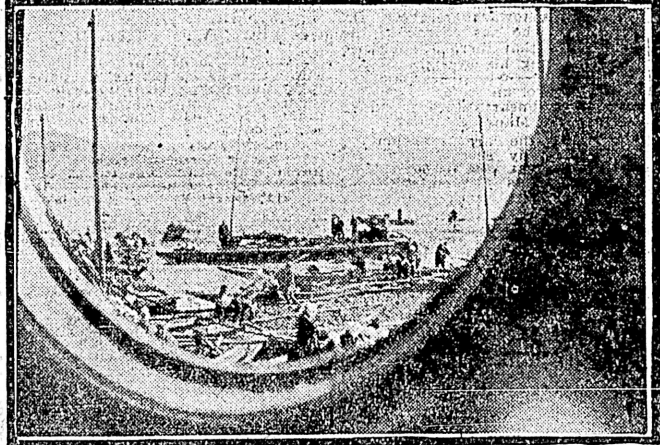


MANILLA - A STREET VIEW



THE GREAT WALL OF CANTON

the same way. We went by the Empress to Shanghai and journeyed to the Ngankiu houseboat several hundred miles up the Yangtze river. This journey up the Yellow river with its miles and miles of paddy fields on the banks, its island temples, interesting villages and walled cities, its crowded boat life and other features was one to be remembered. We went to Hankow, a great bustling city, and there took the train for Peking, being about a day and a half on the journey. There are not many comforts on these trains. At Peking we stayed at the new Hotel de Wagons Lits, near the Hatmaen gate. The arrangements for the great procession, the burial ceremony for the Empress Dowager and the late Emperor were in progress during our stay at four days at the Chinese capital. We visited the Bell tower, the Temple of Heaven and the other points of interest, saw the war-scarred towers of the Yuen-men where the bullet marks of the Boxer war are still to be seen, and afterward proceeded to Tientsin, the bustling commercial metropolis on the Peiho. There we took passage on the steamer Fengtien of Butterfield & Swire and went down the river, calling at Tongku, where we landed and had an opportunity to inspect the former Taku forts razed after the Boxer war. We returned to Shanghai, one of the larger centres of population and a most interesting city, and then proceeded to Hongkong, staying at



NAGASAKI

the new King Edward hotel. Hongkong has many pretty environments and a trip to the Peak is an interesting one. "Women-work hard in the Orient. It is a common sight to see them trundling big loads, pulling carts, coaling steamers, doing all and many other notable sights of Canton, riding

mostly in sedan chairs, the popular mode of conveyance. Another visit was then made to Shanghai and we had an enjoyable visit to many points of interest in Japan before again embarking on the Empress liner homeward to Victoria. We are glad to be back.

## MARCONI EXPERT FINISHES WORK

E. J. Watts Returns After Installing Apparatus on Three Liners

E. J. Watts, who went from here on the R. M. S. Empress of China some months ago to equip that vessel with the Marconi wireless telegraphic apparatus returned by the Empress of Japan on his way to England after equipping the three Empresses. He made the installation on the Empress of China outbound to the Orient, then met the Empress of India at Shanghai and equipped that vessel, afterward joining the Empress of Japan, which was equipped on arrival at Hongkong. Some long distance communications were held, the liner being reported from a distance of 450 miles, via Estevan, when nearing Victoria. Mr. Watts said the apparatus installed on the Empress liners was much more elaborate than the type now used on the Atlantic. The Lusitani and Mauretania were the only two boats on that run which were similarly equipped—that was to say that the motor generated an alternating current instead of the ordinary induction coil. By using an alternator they, at the same time, used a transmitter and this made the despatch of messages much easier and quicker than by the old fashioned invention coil. At the same time, it had a much greater power and enabled the receiving station to pick up their messages at a greater distance. The plant that he had put on the Empress was rated at a 250-miles station.

Speaking of the wireless installed by him Mr. Watts said: "We worked a distance of 500 miles with Ochsishi station, in the Hokkaido. Although our instrument is rated 250 miles we did 500 on this occasion, but we do not guarantee that we can always do that. But it is pretty safe to say that in ordinary climatic conditions we could do so with this instrument. You see we leave a good margin."

"There are five stations round the coast of Japan that are open for commercial work; that is, apart from naval and military stations, and it may be interesting to learn that the operators 'speak' quite good English."

Anyhow they understood us and we understood them. There are no stations, so far as I know, on the China coast available for commercial purposes, but in Formosa there is a Japanese rival station. We did not get into communication with it."

"Wind storms will not in the slightest degree interfere with the working of such an instrument as I have erected on this ship. It is a very modern apparatus, enabling us to receive and transmit with great ease even during a storm, and at the same time we are able to cut out other stations whose messages, not being intended for us, we do not wish to receive. No typhoon would have any effect with us because such a storm sets up no etheric oscillation. A thunderstorm, being charged with electricity, or a hailstorm will cause static vibration, but no heavy gale such as you experience here will affect the working of this instrument. Wireless equipped vessels enjoy the advantage over others of being able to report the state of the weather to each other. There are some sixty or eighty different systems in use as far as I know—French, German, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, American, Japanese, etc.—all being founded on the one original system, that of Marconi, and each system is able to communicate intelligibly with the other. Over 100 vessels on the Atlantic are now equipped."

Mr. Watts was with the Russian army during the war with Japan. He said: "I can't tell you much about it as I was locked up in Vladivostok all the time. I went out there after the fall of Port Arthur and just before the battle of Mukden. Just before that I was in St. Petersburg and was sent out to erect a station in Vladivostok, the idea of which was to connect primarily with a point inland so that, in the event of Vladivostok being cut off, the military there would still be able to communicate with the army outside. I was there for a year. It was very interesting in a way and they treated me very well, but I would not go through it again for anything. Last year, I did some six months on a Brazilian battleship. By the way, the three new Brazilian dreadnaughts are to carry wireless telegraphy, the Argentine warships as well. Brazil is having ten destroyers built in Britain now. I installed the first of these in Glasgow with wireless."

Shock in Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 3.—A sharp earthquake shock of short duration, apparently from North to South, was felt shortly after 1 o'clock last night. No damage was done.

## FINE EXHIBIT OF ISLAND MINERALS

Development League Secures Space in C. P. R. Building at A.-Y.-P.

The E. & N. Railway Company and the Vancouver Island Development League are working hand in hand with the object in view of placing a fine exhibit of the island's minerals at the A.-Y.-P. exposition. R. Marpole has decided, on representations from the development league that a space of 16 feet by 10 feet shall be allotted in the C. P. R. building. For some weeks past the league has been fighting strenuously in order to get the amount of space requisite. C. M. Richardson, who has charge of the C. P. R. exhibit, was approached, but would only promise a space of 10 feet by 10. L. H. Solly, chief of the land department of the E. & N., then took up the matter with Mr. Marpole. The result is that the league will be able to place on exhibition specimens of the island's rich minerals and ores.

These will be drawn from all the districts on the island. Coal from Ladysmith and Comox, copper from various points, marble from Nootka, and specimens of all other minerals to be found on the island. The collection is one of the most comprehensive of its kind ever got together from Vancouver island, and will be emblematic of the wealth of this district.

## SWIMMING LESSONS

Mr. St. Clair to Continue Classes Out at the Gorge

A great many young people will be glad to hear that Mr. St. Clair will be again at his swimming baths at the Gorge this summer.

Speaking to a Colonist reporter, he said: "I am pleased that I am able to teach swimming again this year, as I have been afraid for some time past that I would have to give up my branch of my work. The warm water

up at the Gorge, and the better conditions generally up there have revived me to a certain extent from the ill-effects of the cold I endured for so many years at Point Ellice. The tramway company have spent a young fortune on this bench, alone, and its condition now is quite a credit to it."

"I teach four grades, and there are two classes in each grade, except the fourth or beginners in which there are three classes. This year I shall also conduct a post graduate class as several have asked me to do so. "I wish the pupils to assemble at 9.30 a. m., as the place is then very quiet and suitable for novices."

## Night Riders Are Remanded

Jackson, Tenn., July 3.—The cases of the eight night riders, six of whom were under the death sentence charged with the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin, at Walnut Log, on Reelfoot Lake, on October 19 last, were reversed by the Supreme Court today and were remanded for new trials.

RED FIFE

A New Shape—  
As Neat As It Looks

**Tooke**

"RED FIFE"  
2 for 25c.

TOOKEBROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL  
MAKERS OF  
SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS  
—AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S  
FURNISHINGS.

## Victoria Weather in Earnest

SHOULD SUGGEST TO YOU THE NECESSITY OF

## Summer Clothing

WHY WEAR THE HEAVY SUIT ANY LONGER, WHEN YOU CAN BUY FROM US A BRIGHT, NEW AND CLASSY

Two-Piece Suit at \$10, \$12.50, \$15

OUR GOODS ARE NOT SHOPWORN. WE ARE A NEW FIRM.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF J. B. STETSON HATS ARRIVED ON WEDNESDAY. ALL NEW FALL STYLES AND SHADES.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

**FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL**

THE HOUSE OF PROPER CLOTHES

813 GOVERNMENT ST.  
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

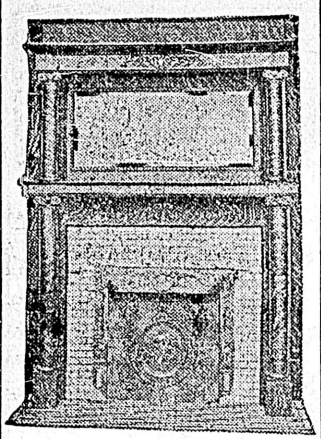


THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS









## Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire  
Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster  
Paris, and manufacturers of the  
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

**RAYMOND & SON**  
No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

**Your Candy Man**  
Will tell you that there are  
none in the world finer than

**Stewart's**  
TORONTO, CAN.

**DELICIOUS**  
**Chocolates**

Yet they are not expensive.  
Insist on having them.

**The Stewart Co., Limited**  
Toronto

Wholesale Manufacturers of Pure Candy  
For sale by the best dealers throughout Canada

## Stocks for Sale

Subject to Prior Sale or  
Withdrawal

1000 American-Canadian Oil.....	13
5000 B. C. Amal. Coal.....	95
1000 International Coal.....	78
1000 Royal Collieries.....	24 1/2
10 Northern Crown Bank.....	93
10 Nicola Valley.....	67.00

**WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.**  
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## FRUIT—THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

Wonderful Medicinal Value of Apples,  
Oranges, Figs and Prunes.

How many people realize what remarkable curative principles are contained in fruit juices. There are two—the bitter and the sweet. There is about ten times as much of the sweet as of the bitter, though the bitter principle is the one which has the curative effect on disease. Apples, oranges, figs and prunes contain the highest percentage of bitter principle and thus are the most healthful.

It was a theory of a physician in Ottawa, that if the amounts of bitter principle in fruit juice could be doubled, the curative property would be increased, not twice but many times.

After many tests, this physician succeeded in forcing into the combined fruit juices an additional atom of bitter principle, and in doing so formed an entirely new compound. To the combined juices were added valuable tonics and antiseptics and the whole made into tablets.

These "Fruit-a-tives"—the only remedy known to science that is made of fruit. The wonderful cures in cases of Stomach Trouble, Biliaryness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Chronic Headaches and Neuralgia, Kidney Liver and Skin Diseases are due solely to the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" contain the medicinal properties of fruit, 60¢ a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25¢. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

## MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound

Dovedale, Sask.—"I was a sufferer from female weakness—monthly periods irregular and painful and a bad discharge, backache and wretched headache, and had felt weak ever since the birth of my twins. I tried doctors but got no relief. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after three weeks I was feeling much better, and now I am well again."

—MRS. BESSIE BILLY, Dovedale, Sask., Canada.

**Another Woman Cured.**  
Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."

—MRS. MARY WOOD, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.



## Why Christie's Biscuits are the best

**GOOD BISCUITS** are made by more than one or two manufacturers, and can be baked from any one of a few excellent brands of flour, but the Christie way is different.

The best millers in Canada ship us samples of their flour twice a year, or oftener. We test the samples and select the best brands for our purpose.

We blend the brands which we have proved best—keep on blending and testing by actual baking until we get a dough good enough to sustain, or better, the Christie reputation.

Every ounce of raw material is carefully analysed before it can pass into the mixing room.

The best sugar, pure, fresh creamery butter, new sweet milk and delicious cream—these pure ingredients mixed with our blend of flour, in the Christie scientific way, yields that delightful, appetising crispness and delicate flavor which has made

## Christie's Biscuits

favoured above all other table dainties from ocean to ocean. Yes, Christie's are the best biscuits money can buy, yet they cost no more than just ordinary biscuits.

Sold by Grocers everywhere

**Christie, Brown & Company, Limited, Toronto**

## MUSIC AND DRAMA

Passion Play Pictures.

This evening the Passion Play pictures will be shown at the Gorge Park by the management on the moving picture screen. The films contain three thousand five hundred feet of pictures, and will take a considerable time to unfold. They will be shown in their entirety.

The management of the Gorge Park has also arranged for a special sacred concert to be given at the same time to accompany the pictures. The city band, under the direction of Bandmaster Sidney Rogers, has prepared selected programs of sacred selections to be given from the Gorge Park bandstand.

The Passion Play originated at Oberammergau, Upper Bavaria, in 1633. It took its rise from a vow made by the inhabitants at that time with the hope of staying the ravages of a plague then raging in the country. The original texts were remodelled by the monks at the beginning of the last century. The performances take place on the Sundays of summer every tenth year in a large open air theatre with a capacity of six thousand.

The scenes are prefaced by a tableau of the typical import to the old testament, and the pictures to be shown at the Gorge tonight contain these tableaux complete. The films to be shown were taken at the last production of the play, and are up to date in every particular.

The only other passion play ever produced was by the Huron Indians of Ontario four years ago under the direction of L. O. Armstrong, of the C.P.R. land department. It was a reproduction of the famous Oberammergau passion play, to be shown tonight, and was very successful.

The programme for the sacred concert is as follows: Song, "Palms," Thomas J. Price. Song, "Calvary," J. J. Carroll. March, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," Clement. Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling," Hadyn. Grand triumphal, "Praise Ye the Father," Gounod. Selection of hymns, "Nearer My God to Thee," "Happy Days," "Lead, Kindly Light," "God Be With You," "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Dology.

## New Grand Theatre

America's sweetest singer and warbler, Matt Keefe formerly with Field, Primrose and Dockstader is coming to the New Grand theatre tomorrow, and will be here the full week. The engagement has been made through the instrumentality of Mr. Considine personally, and the public have an opportunity once again to hear the sweet American singer, and premier yodler of the vaudeville stage. Keefe possesses a fine singing voice of rich quality in a clear tenor. All Mr. Keefe's songs are new, and have created great enthusiasm among the theatre going public of Seattle last week.

D. H. Cotterell's mining life sketch, "A Christmas on the Comstock," with special scenery that forms one of the big features of the act is in the hands of Conda, Clever and Raymond Marion. The stage setting of the act is a triumph of stage craft including a faithful picture of the old Comstock days and a snow fall at Christmas tide. The characters of the gambler and the fifteen-year-old girl are skillfully handled by the artists and a splendid portrayal of the parts and at best of Lillian Fisher, operatic vocalist, the two dancing boys, McDevitt and Kelly, and the seven Patterson sisters are the other acts on the bill. The latter act is a whirlwind of musical comedy, and should be a drawing card. Thomas J. Price sings "Perchance" and new moving pictures will be shown as usual.

## Pantages Theatre

Amy Gottlob & Co., a band of comedians, whose one purpose in life is to visit the larger cities and make everybody laugh, will begin a week's engagement at Pantages tomorrow in the great act comedy play, "Government Bonds." It is said to be the limit in classic nonsense. Jenkins and Price, "The Boy Wonders," direct from the big places sing and dance as no other juvenile performers in vaudeville have ever been able to do.

Zech and Zech, high class trapeze artists and acrobats doing stunts of skill and daring, little short of superhuman, is another special feature on the new bill.

Kelly and Davis, sports from Dark Town, and known as the Senigampan Jesters, will add greatly to the merriment, while Adelaide Rogers will introduce a new picture ballet, "Just One Sweet Girl," and a double set of funny moving pictures completes the promising programme.

## STATEMENT OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

New York, July 3.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold \$34,496,075 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of \$1,549,525 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week. The statement follows: Loans increase \$238,200. Deposits increase \$3,117,900.

Circulation decrease 13,000. Legal tenders decrease 232,200. Specie increase 2,561,200. Reserve increase 2,329,000. Reserve required inc. \$779,475. Surplus inc. \$1,549,525. Ex. \$5. Deposits increase \$1,503,300. The percentage of actual reserve of the clearing house banks today was 26.94. The statement of banks and trust companies of greater New York not reporting to the clearing house shows that these institutions have aggregate deposits of \$1,451,892,300, total cash on hand \$151,217,600, and loans amounting to \$1,177,026,600.

## SPAIN PREPARES FOR MORE TROUBLE

Madrid, July 3.—By six votes to five, the Council of Ministers has approved an extraordinary credit of \$620,000 which the Minister of War requires for reinforcements for Mellina, in view of possible events. Only the Liberal Councillors voted against the loan. Senor Moret, the chief of the Liberal party, stated to an interviewer that he was entirely opposed to an adventurous policy in Morocco, from which Spain could derive no benefit. The press, however, is carrying on a violent campaign against the government's Moroccan policy.

Senor Sanchez Toca, ex-minister and privy councillor, has declared that \$400,000 will be spent in purchasing

## NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Continental Power Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, at 918 Government street, in the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1909,  
M. A. MELLON,  
Secretary.

mules for transport, and that France has asked Spain to send 16,000 men to the Riff.

## Likely to Hold Seat

Frederick, July 3.—The Supreme Court yesterday in the case which involves the seat of Gov. W. Upham, Liberal, in the Brunswick Legislature for Carleton County, gave judgment on contested points in favor of Upham, and he will likely hold the seat.

## Germans Coming Here

London, July 3.—Mr. F. B. Robinson, of Toronto, is making arrangements here for the disposal of plots of land in the Northwest to Germans, who contemplate settling in the Dominion.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late to Classify)

**A HOUSE SNAP**—Six rooms with modern conveniences, good locality, close to two car lines and school. Owner wants to sell for \$1,700. If you want a bargain, apply to the advertiser. Just ten minutes walk from the City Hall. Apply 778 Hill street.

**PARCEL DELIVERY**—Parcels called for and delivered to any part of the city for 10c. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**FOR SALE**—Pantorium Laundry; wealth assured; centre of business; splendid situation for summer home; with terms. Address T. Williams, 8 Hancock Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

**WANTED**—To rent or lease for one year; clean and cozy cottage, 5 to 7 rooms, with modern conveniences and reasonable rent. Address Box 68, Col. onist.

**FURNITURE TRUCKS**—\$1.50 per hour. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**FOR SALE**—Eight-roomed house overlooking Beacon Hill Park, modern conveniences, fruit and ornamental trees, etc.; price \$3,500. Phone R-1496.

**FOR SALE**—Lot on Pembroke St. (60x120) below Blanchard; price \$1,050 (is assessed for \$1,300). Phone R-1496.

**FOR SALE**—Lot on Oak Bay avenue, (60x125); price \$950. Phone R-1496.

**TO RENT**—Dallas Road, furnished rooms, breakfast, Beachcroft, Boyd St. Phone L-615.

**PLUMBERS' BOY** wanted. Apply 1015 Russell St., Victoria West.

**BAGGAGE**—Best Equipment for Handling baggage to and from steamers in the city; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**FOR SALE**—Three splendid 6-roomed cottages, concrete foundation, separate toilet, 2 minutes from new park, \$2,800; \$500 down, balance any terms. Island Investment Co., Ltd., 1001 Montreal Chambers.

**FOR SALE**—Motor bicycle; a bargain. Apply Plumley's.

**WANTED**—To buy, second-hand clothing of any description. 1417 Store St. J. Katz.

**FOR SALE**—A registered Jersey bull, 4 years old, cheap. Apply 334 Garbally Road.

**FOR SALE**—Five acres No. 1 hay unit, with 200 head of cows, Albin Ave. Strawberry Vale.

**CARRIAGES AND HACKS**—Careful drivers; prompt service; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**FOR SALE**—Fresh calved grade Jersey cow, big milk, calf by registered Jersey bull, prize winner, \$250. Apply to owner, Box 52, Col. onist.

**BUY ALBERNI PROPERTY NOW**—Three good building lots for \$100; \$25 cash and the balance \$10 a month. Apply to owner, Box 52, Col. onist.

**THE ANNUAL Basket Picnic of the Yorkshire Society of British Columbia** will be held at Holland Point, Dallas Road, Victoria, on Saturday afternoon, 10th July, 1909, when the attendance of all Yorkshire folk is invited, and they are desired to bring their friends and baskets with them. The usual time is expected. Sports will commence about 2 o'clock. Jos. Peterson, Secretary.

**WANTED**—To buy, dairy farm, adjacent to creamery or close to station. Box 50, Col. onist.

**LIVERY STABLE**—Best equipped service in the city. Good horses and buggy. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**WANTED**—To rent for at least three years, a well improved dairy farm, convenient to creamery; willing to buy stock and implements. Box 14, Col. onist.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Wanted in every ward an energetic man or woman to commence work at once; experience unnecessary; our high grade specialty sells on sight in every home. Write to S. C. Box 327, Calgary, Alta., Canada.

**GLASS FRONT CARRIAGES**—Splendid for sight-seeing. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**WANTED**—A young, strong girl to make herself generally useful during the holidays. Apply 570 Simcoe St., \$12 a month.

**WANTED**—Furnished cottage for man and wife and baby; rent reasonable, and would like it permanent. 53, Col. onist.

**FOR SALE**—A nice riding buggy and top, (good as new); also single set harness, the lot \$50; a snap. Apply 62, Col. onist Office.

**FOR SALE**—Or exchange for canoe gentleman's Humber road racer bicycle. Box 63, Col. onist.

**FOR SALE**—Pleasure row boat, first-class, cheap for quick sale; finest cedar and walnut, very light. Box 61, Col. onist.

**FOR SALE**—Burnside greenhouses, 6000 ft. of glass, 5 acres of good land, new 7-room house, barn and chicken house, 300 fruit trees, also small fruits, plenty of water. Holmes, Strawberry Vale P. O.

**FUJILS WANTED** for evenings in bookkeeping and shorthand; terms moderate. Apply Col. onist, 25.

**TWO ENERGETIC MEN** with small capital want to hear of good business opening. - 979, Col. onist.

**BOOKKEEPER** and stenographer wants a position in city. Good references. Apply 31, Col. onist.

**WHITEWASHING**—Barns, fences, out-houses, cellars, etc. Lloyd, 716 Pandora. Phone 1577.

**FOR SALE**—At \$250, launch, worth almost double, speedy and good sea-boat, 20 ft. 4 1/2 h. p. anchor, chain, hoods, tools, etc., everything almost new, perfect order; owner left city. See this quick if you want a snap. Lees' Boathouse, James Bay.

**WANTED**—Loan \$4,000 on business property, improved, worth \$10,000. Apply Box 40, Col. onist.

**ORDERS TAKEN** for home-made jams and jellies, and orange marmalade, 1 lb. and 5 lb. a bottle. Address A. 104 Menzies St.

**\$2,100 WILL BUY** new cottage, 26x38, five large rooms with pantry, bathroom, fireplace, basement, fruit trees, nicely landscaped, convenient to Douglas St. car. A cozy home on easy terms. Apply 420 Burnside Road.

SEVERAL MORE A-No. 1 joiners or finishers can be accommodated at 644 Port St.

**WANTED**—License timber, cedar and fir, large or small amount, dense growth, handy logging. Particulars: owners only. Everett Timber & Lumber Co., Everett, Washington.

**TWO NICE COTTAGES**, new and well built, overlooking Hillside avenue, each having large lot, free of rock, one with 6 ft. basement, some fine oaks on lots, \$850 and \$1,000 each; easy terms. Apply Taylor, 1302 Hillside avenue, opposite Orphanage.

**FOR SALE**—Two of the finest lots in the best part of the city; all improvements, 50x135. Apply 1221 Wharf St.

**SOCIAL DANCE**—Prof. Oliver will hold a social dance in A. O. U. W. hall, Monday, July 5th; from 8 to 10 p.m. ladies free. Good orchestra in attendance.

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred White French Poodles, male and female, 2 months old, \$12 each. Apply 953 Pls-gard St.

**A CANOE** for two, for sale. 1302 Douglas St.

**PRIVILEGE** of supplying refreshments at the Royal Athletic grounds for sale. Apply P. O. Box 257.

**TRUCKS AND DRAYS**—Open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129.

**TO LET**—Two furnished front rooms; reasonable. 1110 Johnson St.

**TO LET**—Comfortably furnished rooms with use of kitchen. 1189 Yates St.

**TWO LARGE**, bright, sunny front rooms for housekeeping. 517 Cormorant St., above Blanchard St.

**BOY WANTED**—At once. R. Morrison Central Bakery, Yates St.

**LOST**—Between Rudlin Ave. and Cook St., a four-strand pearl necklace. Finder please return to 1803 Chamber St. Reward.

**FOR SALE**—Hunting and fishing camp in midst of good hunting and fishing. Splendid situation for summer home, convenient to Victoria, road or rail. Apply P. O. Box 138, Victoria.

**SHAWNIGAN LAKE**—For rent, new furnished cottage, well situated. Apply P. Elford, Shawnigan Lake.

**LARGE ROOM** with good board. 59 Menzies St., near beach.

**DO NOT PAY RENT**—When you can buy a new, modern, six-roomed bungalow, corner Queens Ave. and Work St., cheap; small cash deposit will handle it, balance as you like at a low rate of interest, or will take good building property in part payment. R. Hetherington, Builder, 1153 Burdette Ave., phone R-1429.

**FOUND**—On the Gorge Road, Saturday, gentleman's felt hat. Owner can have same on calling at the Col. onist office proving property and paying expenses.

**WANTED**—Unfurnished room with breakfast for a lady. Address Box 81, Col. onist.

**THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.**  
Phone 447. 938 Yates Street.  
Hours 2:30 to 5.

**WANTED**—An experienced house parlormaid and maid attendant on lady; references essential. City.

**WANTED**—Useful maid for growing children, with light housework; wages 25¢ (city); references.

**WANTED**—By three housemaids, situations in private hotel or boarding house, experienced and willing workers.

**WANTED**—Position as useful nursery governess or mother's help; country preferred.

**WANTED**—Situation by certificated English nurse to an invalid, traveling.

**SOME GOOD** songsters, (canaries) for sale.

## Trespass Notice

On and after Monday next, July 5, no trespassing will be allowed on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's Right-of-Way between Russell's Station and Store Street.

**H. E. BEASLEY,**  
Superintendent.

## BOSTON TERRIERS!

Pedigree puppies from prize-winning stock for sale at  
**RAMONA KENNELS,**  
2714 Rose St.  
(Formerly First St.)

## IN THE MATTER OF "THE QUIETING TITLES ACT"

In the Matter of the Title to Lots 55, 56, 57 and 58, Subdivision of Five-Acre Block XIX, Victoria City, Pursuant to the Order of the Honorable the Chief Justice, Dated the 28th day of May, A. D., 1909.

Notice is hereby given that any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in lots 55, 56, 57 and 58, subdivision of five-acre block XIX, Victoria City, or any part thereof, is required on or before 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1909, to file a statement of his or her claim with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Victoria, pursuant to "The Quieting Titles Act."

Dated the third day of July, A. D. 1909.

**ELLIOTT & SHANDLEY,**  
Solicitors for the Petitioner Mary Ann Shields.

## Extension of Time

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**  
Metal Work, Suspension Bridge, Lillooet

The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge, Lillooet, is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 17th day of July next.

**F. C. GAMBLE,**  
Public Works Engineer.  
Department of Public Works, B. C.,  
30th June, 1909.

## F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

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**WOOD AND COAL YARD**  
for Flagstaff and Store Sts.  
**OFFICE—Yick On & Co.,**  
533 Fisguard St.  
Telephone 1521.

## CIVIC NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to execute the following works of local improvement, on the undermentioned streets, that is to say:

1. To grade, drain and tar macadamize North Park street from Blanchard avenue to Cook street, and to construct permanent sidewalks on both sides of the street with curbs and gutters, (including moving poles, if necessary.)

2. To tar surface Cook street, between Pandora avenue and Parking street (including moving poles, if necessary.)



# Monday Starts Off With Stupendous Reductions in Silks

## A Regular Bargain Feast For Everybody



We expect Monday to be the banner day of the sale, owing to the immense stock of Fine Silks we are placing on sale. This comprehensive assortment is not only the largest that we have put on sale, but it is a combination of the very latest effects of the highest possible standard. There are Silks for every purpose and for everybody, and by coming here Monday we are sure your highest expectations will be fully realized, as it is without doubt marked at the greatest reductions ever heard of hereabouts

**Taffeta Silks, Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, for**

**75c**

This is an exceptionally choice offering. They come in fancy spots and stripes, in shades of pink, old rose, reseda, sky and helio. The regular price was \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard. July Sale Price Monday .....75c

**Foulard Silks, Regular Value \$1.25, for**

**75c**

A better bargain could never be wished for. They come in navy and white, black and white, brown and white, old rose and white, and are fit for any purpose. Just the kind for particular people. Regular price per yard was \$1.25. July Sale Price Monday .....75c

**Fancy Tassau Silks, Reg. \$1.25, Monday, for 75c**

A beautiful line of Fancy Tassau Silks go on sale Monday at a surprisingly big reduction. These come in the much-desired Dresden designs. The price they are regularly sold at by us is, per yard, \$1.25. Monday, for quick clearance at July Sale Price .....75c

**Fancy Louisine Silks, Reg. \$1.25, Monday, for 75c**

Beautiful effects indeed are included in this assortment, and at a price that will more than cause interest. This lot is in white and black stripe, white and sky stripe, white and navy stripe, white and Nile stripe. Regular price was, per yard, \$1.25. Monday at July Sale Price, per yard .....75c

**Fancy Taffeta Silks, Reg. \$1.50, Monday, for 95c**

This is exceptional quality, and should only be seen to be appreciated. They come in white and pink spots and stripes, white and gold spots and stripes, and white and sky stripe effects. Regular price was \$1.50 per yard. Monday at July Sale Price, per yard .....95c

**Plain Colored Taffeta, Reg. 75c to \$1.25, for 50c**

A magnificent assortment of plain colored Taffeta Silks go on sale Monday. These are in light and dark shades, and vary in widths. The regular prices were 75c and \$1.25, but on Monday they are to be had at July Sale Price, which is .....50c

### Splendid Values in the Half Dollar Mark

It is surprising what 50c will do at this sale. No matter what kind of silk you wish, it is safe to say a half dollar will buy it. Just try it this once.

**Fancy Taffeta Silks, Regular \$1.00, Monday, 50c**

There is not a better offering in the store than this line. It comprises light and dark stripe and check effects, and are regularly sold at \$1.00. Monday your choice at just half, which is .....50c

**Fancy Louisine Silks, Regular 75c to \$1.00, for 50c**

Monday will surely clear these out, owing to the remarkably low price, coupled with quality. They are in white and fancy brown stripes, also blue, pink, sky. Regular values were 75c and \$1.00. Special Monday .....50c

**75c Foulard Silks, Monday, Special at 50c**

A lovely assortment indeed. Foulard Silks are now the popular kind. Purchase for future needs. They are in white and colored spots, and black and white spots. Regular value 75c. Special Monday at .....50c

**75c Tassau Silks, Monday, Your Choice, 50c**

You will be surprised indeed at seeing what the quality is of this line. No writing could do these beautiful goods justice. They are in pongee grounds and colored spots. Regular price 75c. Monday your choice .....50c

### Unmatchable Values Are These Black Silks. 40% Less Than Reg. Price

**BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, Reg. value per yard 60c. Monday.....45c**

**BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, Reg. value \$1.25. Monday for.....95c**

**BLACK LOUISINE SILKS, Reg. value \$1.00. Monday for.....75c**

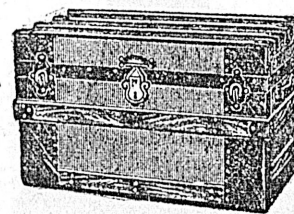
**BLACK BROCHE TAFFETA SILKS, Reg. \$1.50. Monday.....95c**

### Appreciative Suit Case Values

**Important Lot of Suit Cases at Prices From \$7.75 to \$1.65**



Brown Imitation Leather Suit Cases, full size, finished with brass spring locks and spring clasps, brass rivets and metal corners, fancy lining inside. July Sale price.....\$1.65



**IMITATION ALLIGATOR LEATHER SUIT CASES**, in shades of brown, chocolate and black, brass spring lock and catches, leather corners and canvas lining. July Sale Price .....\$1.95

**BROWN LEATHERETTE SUIT CASES**, stitched and rivetted, strongly made on steel frame, with three hinges, spring clasps and lock, canvas lining, with inside straps. July Sale Price .....\$2.65

**LADIES' ORIENTAL GRASS MATTING SUIT CASES**, covered over wooden frame, very light in weight, stitched and rivetted leather corners, made with three hinges and brass fittings, fancy lining. July Sale \$2.75

**ORIENTAL GRASS MATTING SUIT CASES**, stitched and rivetted at corners, well made, with leather straps outside and inside, brass snap lock and catches. July Sale Price .....\$3.50

**ORIENTAL GRASS MATTING SUIT CASES** for ladies, extra deep shape, well made, with bound corners, steel frame, brass fittings, straps outside and inside. July Sale Price .....\$4.75

**SOLID LEATHER SUIT CASE**, tan shade, steel frame, very strongly and well made brass lock and catches, studded at corners, canvas lined, with shirt flap inside. July Sale Price .....\$5.75

**SOLID LEATHER SUIT CASES**, chocolate shade, well made on steel frame and lined canvas inside with shirt flap, two leather straps outside, brass snap lock and catches. July Sale .....\$6.75

**SOLID LEATHER SUIT CASE**, extra large size, two straps round case, lined canvas with flap inside, well made on steel frame. July Sale.....\$7.75

### Purse Winners Are These Take Them Away at Half

There is no mistake but these will cause as much excitement as the races. Every yard in this column is marked at half and less their regular value.

**20 in. Jap Silk, Reg. 50c, Monday, 25c**

**JAPANESE SILK**, 20 in. wide, suitable for dresses or waists, in light and dark stripes, also a beautiful assortment in lovely checks. Regular price 50c. Monday .....25c

**White Jap Silk, Reg. 50c, Monday, 25c**

**JAPANESE SILKS**, 23 in. wide, in spots and small figures. Specially fine value and quality. Regular price 50c. Monday at July Sale Price, per yard .....25c

**20 in. Foulard Silks, 75c, Monday, 35c**

Just think, just one-third their regular price. They come in navy ground with spots and figures, while the reductions make it imperative that you purchase here and now. Regular price 75c. Monday, July Sale Price .....25c

**20 in. Louisine Silks 75c, Monday, 35c**

A grand assortment of the much-desired Louisine Silks go on sale Monday, and comprise striped creams, mauves, sky and navys. Regular value 75c. Monday .....35c

**23 in. Louisine Silks, 50c and 75c Values, Monday, 35c**

**LOUISINE SILKS**, 23 in. wide, in a handsome assortment of spots and stripes, in colors of brown, sky, white and gold. Regular value 50c to 75c. Monday .....35c

**20 in. Tamaline Silks, Regular 50c and 75c, Monday, 35c**

**20 in. TAMALINE SILKS**, in white and black, plain effects, and black and white stripes and checks, navy and white stripes and checks. Regular values 50c to 75c. Monday, 35c

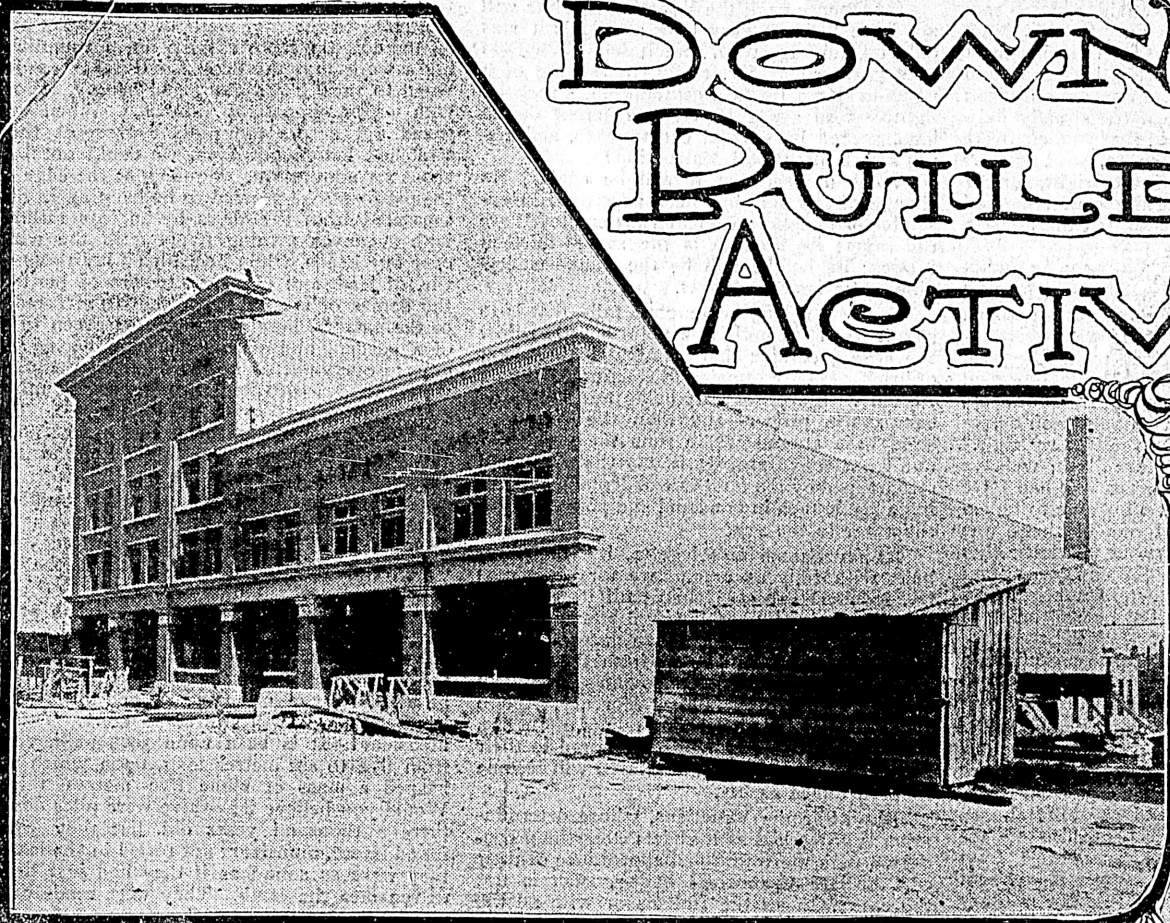
There is rest and refreshment for the weary at our Tea Rooms—Third Floor

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

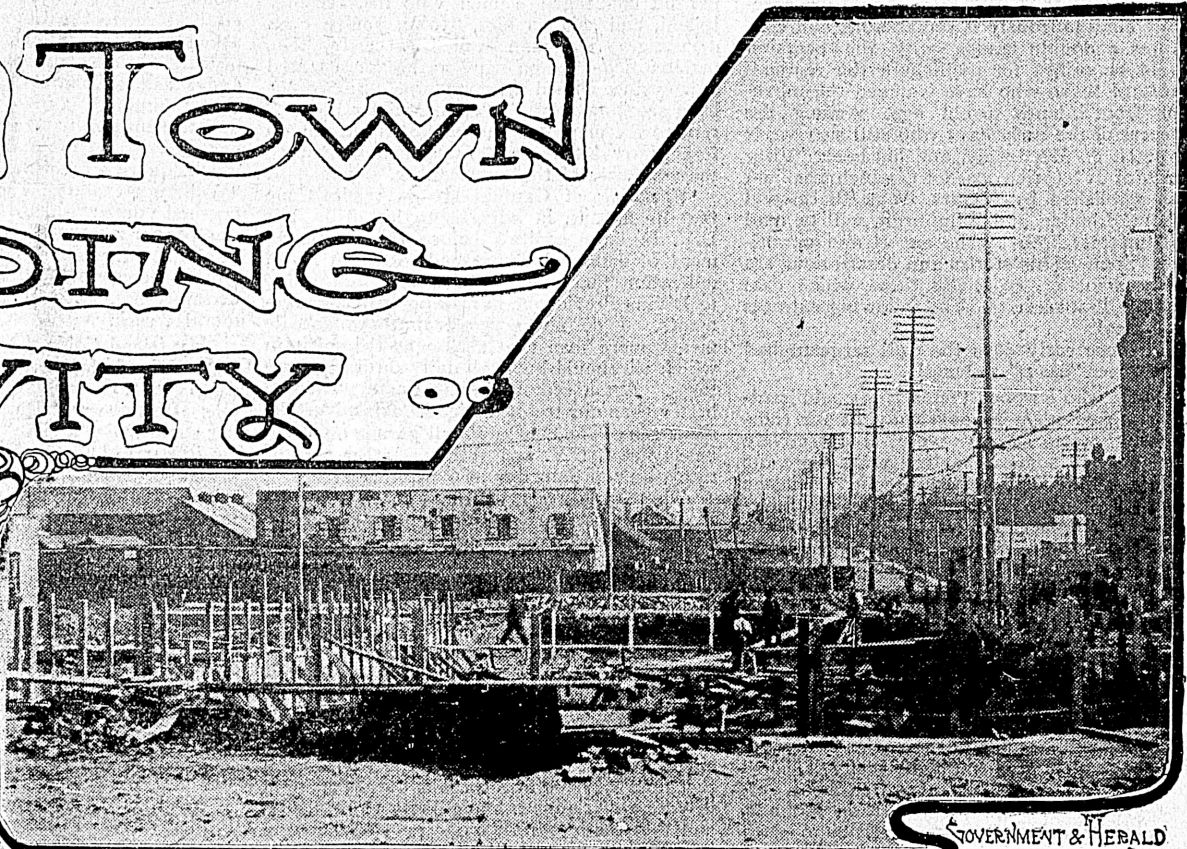
There is rest and refreshment for the weary at our Tea Rooms—Third Floor



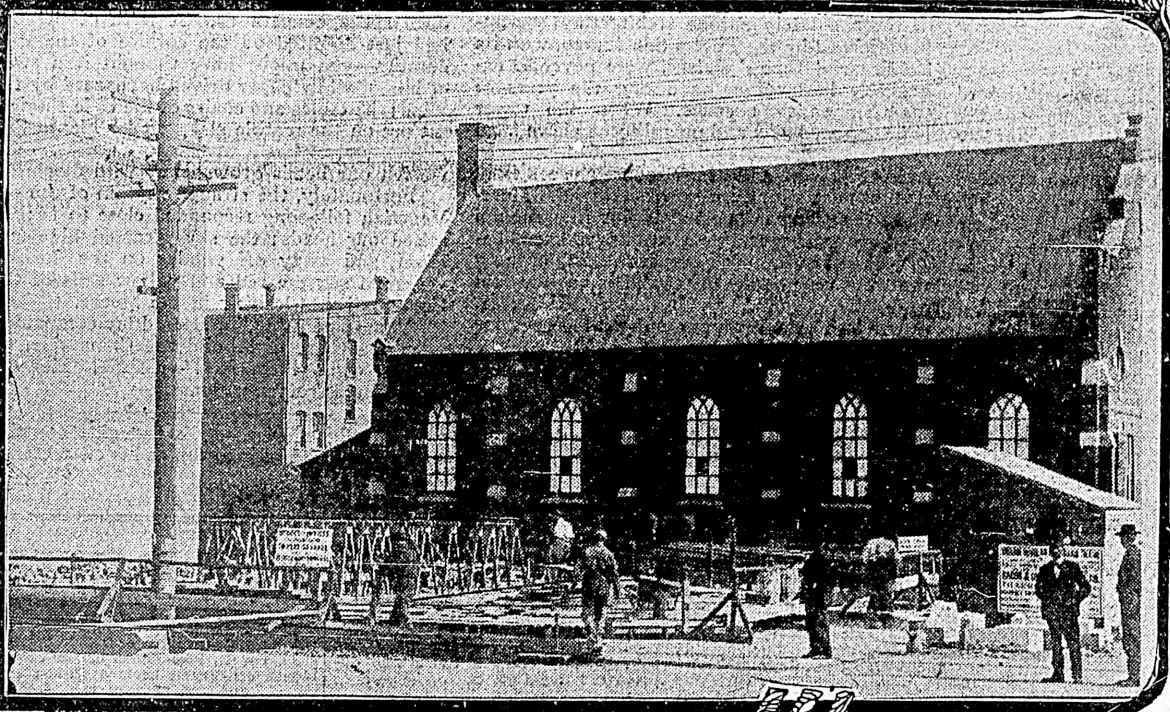
## DOWN TOWN BUILDING ACTIVITY



WILSON'S BLOCK NEAR HERALD STREET



GOVERNMENT & HERALD



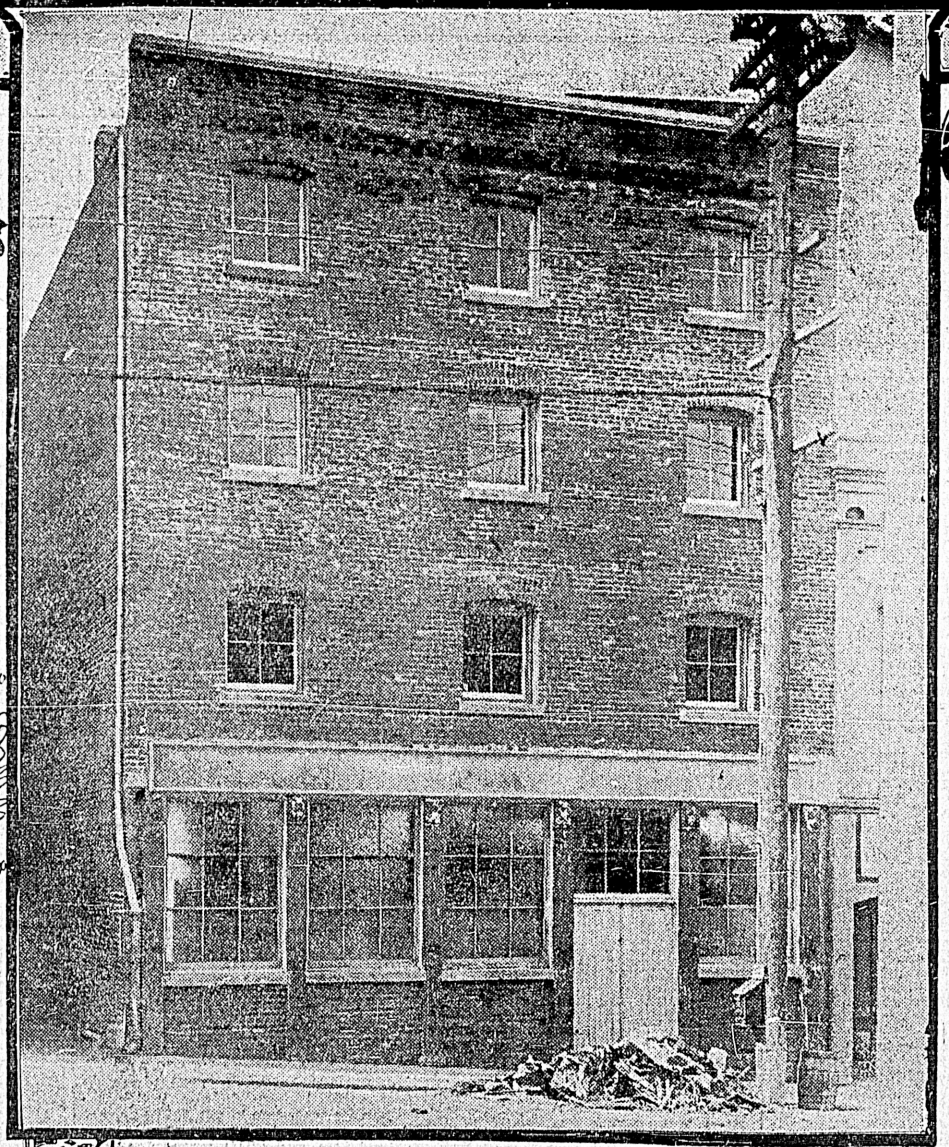
JOHNSON  
AND BROAD



YATES  
NEAR  
DOUGLAS



BROAD NEAR YATES



FRASER'S BLOCK



## Fifty Years of It

Sir J. H. A. Macdonald's Stories  
of Volunteering

Though the old Volunteers are dead they are in no danger of being forgotten. That their jubilee and their demise should fall practically simultaneously is remarkable, and constitutes a double reason why the occasion should be seized for publishing the reminiscences of those who have watched the movement from infancy to old age. Among the pioneers of the early days who still survive, is Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, and his book, "Fifty Years of It" (price 10s. 6d.), which has just been published by Messrs. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, London and Edinburgh, will be read with interest both by the expert and uninitiated. Some of his stories and descriptions are highly amusing, especially those which deal with the first recruits. The following extracts are typical:

In those early days the drill sergeant had some queer "cases" to handle.

Many who enrolled themselves could hardly be looked upon as physically fit for campaigning work. Many were comparatively old men, and some of mature years were the despair of the drill sergeant, who when the heads of all were in perfect line saw at intervals ugly bulges at the level of the waist-belt, protruding their curves of corpulence obtrusively and spoiling the dressing. One was reminded sometimes of the nickname given to a particular civic company of the Volunteers in the time of the Napoleonic scare at the beginning of last century, who were dubbed by the malicious joker the "Belly-gerents."

Still more comic was it when a drill was held without uniform. Barristers often took their gowns off, and kept their wigs and white ties on, so that they might be ready if called to a bar, and in that costume went with solemn gravity through the extension motions, often vainly trying with straight limbs to touch their toes with their fingers or balanced themselves more or less steadily in the effort to go through the motions of the goose step. We had with our company a captain with long legs, whose general stride was far beyond the ordinary, and who with his eagerness always took his own first step as he was speaking the word "Quick march!" without waiting till the men got it; and as his first stride was like a man stepping over a broad ditch, his company had to perform a wave movement, until the pace of the outmost man got into conformity with the captain's excess. Another captain who was in the Accountants' Company, though splendid at figures, had no sense of rhythm. He always moved off in a succession of little dribbles, like a short-legged bird, his men vainly trying to get into pace with him. Our lieutenant, who was very keen at drill, had great difficulty about right and left, and it was quite a common thing to see him, when he was drilling the company, facing towards it, turn tail three-quarters about to make sure by experiment on himself whether he ought to say "Right turn" or "Left turn."

### A Teetotal Captain

Our teetotal captain was an enthusiast against alcohol and tobacco, and no man could be enlisted into his company who did not vow to abstain from both. . . . We all declared that when he went down the ranks he paid little attention to dress or accoutrements,

but carefully sniffed for any whiff he could trace of the bottle or the pipe. On one occasion he challenged a man who had recently joined, and said to him, "John, you've been drinking." The man replied earnestly, "No, maister, I gie ye ma ward a have not tasted a drop since I joined the company." "But you've been smoking, John." "Odd, Maister H—," replied the man, "ye wud make an uncommon fine pinter bitch"—a delicate compliment to the acuteness of the female nose.

Speaking of Captain H— reminds me that he always, in advertising his drills, put D.V. in large capitals before the announcement of dates, which we had to accept as an indication that nobody else was submissive to Divine Providence in making their arrangements. I do not suppose that the apostle meant more than that such was the spirit in which we should be in all daily duties and actions. But a captain in the north went one better than our teetotal friend. His advertisement ran: The company will parade on Wednesday at 8, D.V. and W.P. (weather permitting), but on Saturday at 6 whether or no.

There was a sergeant-major who when a Volunteer barrister on the squad, being ordered to step off with the left foot foremost, tried to cross-examine him, and asked out of the ranks, "Why the left foot?" promptly replied, "Because it's His Majesty's orders, and be — to ye!"

### Why the Drummer "Struck"

The Review in the King's Park of 1860 was productive of a host of anecdotes and incidents.

At the close of the Review, an amusing incident occurred illustrative of the well known fact that the band of a corps is the department in which discipline is most likely to be shady, and that the big drum is the part of the band in which there is the highest development of self-conceit.

The music at the march past was played by massed bands of regular regiments, probably because it was well known that at that early stage of Volunteer training many of the bands were of the scraped together sort. The regimental bands were made to follow silently behind their regiments, when the time came for the marching off to private parades. The battalion next to our brigade moved off, but while all the instrumentalists had their mouthpieces at their lips, the preliminary bangs on the drum were not heard, and the drummer was seen carrying his drum with the aid of the triangle boy. "Why don't you strike up with that drum?" shouted the Colonel in furious tones. The drummer calmly looked over his shoulder and said, "Ef aam no gude enuch te play ye past Her Maajestee, ye'll no get me playin' ye aff the ground."

### Sir Robert Cranston "Crushed"

Sir Robert Cranston is the hero of another amusing incident.

Colonel Davidson was strongly opposed to the Volunteer movement having any social side, and sternly refused to have to do with any entertainments. This also kept us out of extravagance, although looking back I think he carried his Spartan view of the Volunteer career rather too far. On one occasion a most ludicrous incident occurred. One of my

junior subalterns—the Cranston, who is known to everybody now, having risen to be Colonel-Commandant, and afterwards Brigadier—came to me privately, and asked in his keen, perfervid way if the officers might have a ball, any entertainments. This also kept us out of I kept my countenance, and said gravely, "You must ask that question of Colonel Davidson, he is the Commanding Officer of the corps and not I." I never supposed for a moment that he would take me seriously, but he did, went straight off to the Colonel's house, and when asked what he wanted, said, "Please, sir, the officers of the corps would like to have a ball, and I asked Colonel Macdonald, and he said that I ought to come to you." Colonel Macdonald sent you to say that, sir?" in his most deep-toned accents, and with a look that said much, queried the irate Commanding Officer. "Well, not exactly," replied the already half-crushed youth; "but he said that you, sir, were the proper person to come to, so I came." "Colonel Macdonald was quite right, sir. I am the proper person, and the answer is 'No,' certainly not." And Cranston left the house a moral wreck.

My friend Colonel Matthey, of the London Rifle Brigade had a most worthy and faithful old servant, an Irish veteran named Connoboy. One afternoon when my friend was entertaining some ladies at five o'clock tea in the open air, in front of his tent at Wimbledon, he called Connoboy from the tent, and said, "Connoboy, tell the ladies that story about the man escaping from the guard tent in the Mutiny time." So Connoboy proceeded thus: "Oh, well, ye see, mam, it was just this way. We had foive prisoners in the guard tint who were to be executed next marnin', and one of them was a slippery chap, and he got out under the flies of the tint and made aff. So sis my sergeant to me, 'Connoboy,' sis he, 'take another man wid ye, and go down the Bazaar and bring in the furst black man ye can lay yer hands on.' Well, I went out, mam, and we picked up a fella and braat him in, and he was hanged with the other four nixt marnin'!"

Sir J. H. A. Macdonald was present at the Jubilee Review in 1887 at Aldershot, where he acted as Sir Evelyn Wood's aide-de-camp for the day. My black uniform, writes Sir John, without silver or gold, and my black horse, made me the least showy personage on the ground. . . . On the way back from Farnborough I was in the same compartment with General Butterlin, the Russian military attache, and he opened conversation by saying, "Ah, sir, I did notice your uniform today among all the showy ones. I thought it tres distingue." That is what I have always thought of it myself.

### The King's Little Joke

In 1905, chiefly through the exertions of my friend Cranston, then in command of the brigade which was mine formerly, His Majesty the King held a great review of Scottish Volunteers.

The Army Motor Reserve—then the Motor Volunteer Corps, of which His Majesty had been pleased to appoint me honorary colonel, was allowed to have a contingent present, and to take part, the corps thus, through its Scottish representatives, marching past before the sovereign for the first time in its history. We had twelve cars present, and these were drawn up in line, with my car in front, and the major commanding had his car behind mine. As the King rode by inspecting us, he said, from behind his hand, and with a twinkle in his eye—"Take care that you don't exceed the regulation speed," to which I responded solemnly—"Yes, sir."

### Opposed by All and Sundry.

Richelieu's policy was two-fold. First, he had to restore order to France, which was still bleeding from the wounds of the religious wars, and the family feuds of the nobles; secondly, he had, by the virtue of a re-created administration, to make her supreme in Europe through a policy of holding the balance between the Protestant and Catholic powers. Thus, in an age when men still went to war for a dogma, he is found coolly fighting with the Huguenots at home, and making an alliance with Gustavus Adolphus against a Catholic Emperor in Germany. His European conflict bulks more largely in political history, but it is to his gigantic task at home that Mr. McCabe devotes his attention. It is the more romantic of the two.

The task was the more difficult be-

## Saved By His Camera

The gray timber wolf is a powerful and savage beast, not pleasant to meet in the wilds when one is unarmed. In "Wild Life on the Rockies" Mr. E. A. Mills tells of an encounter with a pair of these beasts, when he had nothing but a light ax and a camera for defence. He had come upon them two miles unexpectedly; in fact, they had been asleep in the sun when he disturbed them.

I realized the danger, and was alarmed, of course; but my faculties were under control, were stimulated, indeed, to unusual alertness, and I kept a bold front and faced them without flinching.

Their expression was one of mingled surprise and anger, together with the apparent determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible. I gave them all the attention which their appearance and their reputation demanded. Not once did I take my eyes off them. I recalled that some trees I climbed behind me had limbs that could reach out and grasp me by the neck to wheel, spring and swing up beyond their reach could not be done quickly enough to escape those fierce jaws.

Both sides were of the same mind, ready to fight, but not at all eager to do so. Under these conditions our nearness was embarrassing. My mind worked like lightning, and I thought of several possible ways of escaping. I considered each at

cause of his extraordinary position. His power, like that of Buckingham, who was contemporary, depended solely on the favor of the King, with this difference that for him Louis XIII. felt admiration and trust rather than affection. Nobles, court, the Spanish and Austrian connections—all fought against him, and it might almost be said that he could depend on nobody whom he had not bought. There was another reason why his power was the more insecure. Louis XIII. was delicate, and for a long time his cool relations with his wife gave little hope of an heir, so that, for the greater part of Richelieu's career, the feeble and irresolute Gaston seemed destined to be the next occupant of the throne. Therefore he became the centre of fresh intrigues against the Cardinal. Accordingly, the more critical the international situation became, the more complicated were the plots for a change of government at Paris. Yet Richelieu never wavered. He gained the support

length, found it faulty, and dismissed it. Something had to be done.

Slowly I worked the small folding ax from its sheath, and with the slow movements placed it in my right hand, coat pocket with the handle up, ready for instant use. I kept on staring. Then looking the nearer of the two wolves squarely in the eye, I said to him, "Well, why don't you move?" as if we were playing checkers instead of the game of life.

He made no reply, but the spell was broken. I believe that both sides were bluffing, attempting to use the camera while continuing the bluff. I brought matters to a focus—literally. "What a picture you fellows will make!" I said aloud, as my right hand slowly worked the camera out of the case, and hung with the handle up. Still keeping up a steady fire of looks, I brought the camera in front of me and then touched the spring that released the folding front.

When the camera, mysteriously, suddenly opened before the wolves, they fled for their lives. In an instant they had cleared the grassy space and vanished into the woods. I did not get their picture.

Telephone Lavanger, of Hull left \$3,000 for the education of young priests. There is a general complaint lodged at Ottawa that the big Canadian corporations favor foreign labor.

## The Rising Campanile

Story of Rebuilding and Short History of Famous Tower

The Venetians are rejoicing. The rebuilding of the Campanile is progressing as normally and as rapidly as possible; and April 25, 1911, the day of the festival of St. Mark, has been fixed as the date for the beautiful reconstructed tower's inauguration.

Its absence from the Venetian sky-line will not have been so very long after all; it was only on July 14, 1902, that it fell. What do nine years count for, really, in the life of a monument ten times a centenarian, struck by lightning on seven or eight different occasions, rocked by several earthquakes, and rising afresh after total destruction?

What it was, that it will be again. No change of any sort has been permitted in ensemble or in detail; the materials employed are the same; its breadth is the same—thirteen metres; its height will be the same—ninety-nine and a quarter metres.

Today it is fifty-two metres tall—that is to say, it has been built to a point a little below the strong cornice that terminates the tower of brick. It only remains to construct the part fretted with arcades that holds the bells—the campanaria proper—and then the enormous solid base around which runs the premenoir and from which springs finally the pyramidal roof, topped by the famous wooden angel, holding a lily branch in one hand and pointing with the other to the sky.

As for Sansovino's loggia, it will be rebuilt with fully as much care for exactness; the architects possess almost all its essential elements. Certain architectural bits and sculptures and the splendid bronze gates were recovered miraculously intact from the rubbish of the Campanile. Sansovino's beautiful bronze statues of Minerva, Mercury, Apollo and Peace, and the charming reliefs of Justice, Neptune and Charity will be restored to their niches; and the Piazza San Marco will resume its accustomed aspect.

But while the Venetians, whose determination is proverbial as it affects everything connected with the traditional appearance of their city, declare themselves happy, such is not the case with all the Italians or with all the foreigners who love Venice. Many of them are already scolding because the Campanile is being rebuilt. They say that the proportions of the absolutely unique architectural ensemble afforded by the Piazza San Marco, with its basilica and Doges' Palace, were never so exquisitely harmonious as during the years of the Campanile's absence. When the tower fell, it opened new and magnificent views from the Doges' Palace and its piazzetta as seen from the square and of the square as seen from them; those views are now destroyed. Moreover, the Campanile itself is not fine enough to deserve the praises that have been bestowed upon it, these carpers insist, arguing that it is as puerile to rebuild it as it would have been criminal to pull it down. However, they admit that it gives a splendid chance for a climb.

"Would you like to go up?" one of them asked me the other day.

So up we went, by the same gentle ascent as in the old days, a little impatient, hurrying when we realized that we were coming near

the top, and when we reached it we found ourselves among scaffoldings and piles of brick in the hubbub of sky-line labor that has been going on for months and months on the vast wooden platform supported from the ground itself by four iron stems that grow longer as the work ascends higher. These iron stems rise close to the four walls of the towers and on top toil the laborers who are accomplishing a work that the people of Venice, so devoted to their city's glory and beauty, follow with eager, impatient interest. When we gazed out across the radiant prospect thus stretched before our eyes, we could not but shout for admiration. Standing at the edge of the platform, we seemed to be hanging in air, separated from the abyss by an iron railing, with a canvas awning flapping in the wind over our heads, while beneath us lay roofs of tile, of lead, and of copper, towers of marble, the domes of the churches, the white facades of the palaces, here and there the green tufts of a garden, and yonder the shimmering lagoon; everywhere sparkled the Venetian waters, and we looked through pearly mists and silver vapors to the blue Adriatic. Beyond the green plains of Brenta rose Padua and the Euganean Mountains; beyond the cupolas of the cemetery, the Alps.

Round about us, the Campanile's builders were laying their bricks and pouring the melted lead; one of them was singing an old Venetian song, and the others joined in the refrain.

"That's the jolly way the work has gone for five years," said the superintendent. "Every man of us is proud to bear a hand in the reconstruction of the Campanile. It will be a solid bit of masonry. When all Venice has perished, it will still stand erect. Think, monsieur! It is built upon 3065 palli, each from five to six metres long, upon which we heaped a mass of stone five metres thick. Would you believe it?—there were piles down there a thousand years old, but they were found intact, monsieur; not rotted in the least; they were as sound as if they had just been driven into the earth. They were made of a wood as strong as steel."

As we listened, it amused us to look down through the cracks in the platform into the open space beneath us. A flock of pigeons had just alighted on the cornice of the Procuraties—you might have thought it a swirl of bits of white paper driven haphazard by the wind; the tables and chairs of the Cafe Florian, set out on the marble slabs of the Piazza San Marco, looked like a toy dealer's wares. And we felt our heads grow heavy with dizziness.

Fortunately, the strange rhythm of the old Venetian folk-song resounded close to us; we raised our heads; the sky gleamed blue and silver, and away off yonder on the horizon we could see the red and yellow sails of the Chioggia boats leaning in the breeze.

"It's a fine thing," muttered my companion—"a fine thing to rebuild the Campanile, no matter what they say!"—Gabriel Mourey. (Translated from Le Figaro.)

The subject of a man's thoughts contributes much to the formation of his character.—Bishop Mant.

# THE IRON CARDINAL: A PRELATE WHO RESTORED A MONARCHY

Every reader of "The Three Musketeers" knows the traditional picture of the great Richelieu, the "Iron" Cardinal as he was called, the director of a thousand spies. According to this estimate self-aggrandisement was the one aim he had in life, while he employed his capacity for intrigue enabled him to use his nominal master Louis XIII. as a weak and willing tool of his own ends. Hypocrisy, we are told, characterised all his actions, and his outward asceticism was only a veil for the habitual immorality one might expect from such a character.

But even those who depend on Dumas for their history should remember that D'Artagnan himself came to admit that the Cardinal's policy had been in the interests of the country, and that the licence which had been curtailed to the disgust of the privileged classes was only a barrier to that orderly development which is the mark of the progressive state. Historians are now agreed that Richelieu is entitled to a very high place among French statesmen, and we may now say the first place, and, indeed, it would be difficult to point to anyone, at least in modern times, who did so much to give the Bourbon monarchy that sense of perfect security at home on which its European ascendancy was built.

His character and career form the subject of a fascinating biographical study by Mr. Joseph McCabe, whose book, "The Iron Cardinal," has lately been published by Eveleigh Nash, London.

Mr. McCabe enters into his defence of the great statesman with hearty goodwill. He presents a vivid picture of the court life of the seventeenth century, and drives home in stirring language the dangers attending an untrained statesman in those days. His description of Paris in the reign of Louis XIII. will form a fitting introduction to a consideration of the forces with which Richelieu had to contend.

### A City of Danger.

From the windows of the college on the hill of the Latin Quarter, where Richelieu spent his student days, Paris he says, "would look like a thick mushroom-growth of houses and churches, with a circle of heavy fortifications. It was bursting out of its bonds, its population of half a million alarmed the authorities. . . . A few narrow streets like the rue St. Honore were its chief arteries; the rest was a confused mass of half-ruined houses, with narrow crooked clefts and streets, scarcely only fitted to foster its fertile growth of crime and disease. If you stirred at night without a lantern you were apt to be picked off by the guard for a thief; and if you took a lantern you were a good mark for the adventurers

and the swarms of gentlemen's lackeys who were in need of distraction. At any time of night or day in the chief streets you might hear the roll of sonorous curses and the clash of swords, as the followers of rival nobles met, and then, the drums of the guard and the burghers clanging the iron chains across the narrow outlets to keep the common folk out of the fray. In fine weather the dust was choking, and fine cavalry put a charge on their horses to catch it as it arose. In wet weather the dust turned into an ankle-deep layer of black mud, with a stench that greeted the traveller a mile from the gate and was famous throughout Europe. All filth was thrown out on the unpaved streets.

"Bronzed soldiers, swaggered along in every uniform of Europe; black lawyers and grey merchants gave the side of the road to gay courtiers of the new fashion, in crimson satin tunics, slashed with blue or yellow, lace collars, velvet trousers, and green garters; monks of every order in Christendom mingled with patient yellow-patched Jews, and gay ladies of infinite effrontery, and more staid ladies of the court in masks, shedding the waves of perfume over the insufferable mud. Londoners were in the habit of assuring visitors that you could not cross their great bridge without meeting a white horse. But Parisians boasted that you could not cross their Pont Neuf without meeting a monk, a file, and a white horse. And over all was the din of the shrill tradesmen's cries and the blatant roar of the quacks and dentists with their jests and trumpeters."

Drinking, gambling, singing, and dancing were the order of the day. The dandified courtiers were responsible for as many of those outrages as the professional desperadoes. The manner in which Louis and his favorite, Luynes, rid themselves of Concin, a favorite of the Queen-Mother is typical of the men with whom Richelieu had to deal. One morning when he came into the Louvre as usual with a crowd of followers "De Vitry laid a hand on him in the courtyard and arrested him in the name of the King. As they expected, he put his hand to his sword in astonishment and at that signal a score of pistol-balls and as many blades ended his extraordinary career. At the noise Luynes and Louis appeared at the window and smiled. Not a sword was drawn, on behalf of the fallen man, and Paris was soon expressing a frenzied delight at the murder."

### Not a Fit Place for a Churchman.

It may seem out of place that one

who had been trained for the Church should plot to take such high place among the leading actors in such a drama. But it should be remembered that Richelieu originally aimed at being a soldier. He was forced into the Church, and discovered by chance that he was really a statesman. In any case the Church in those days was quite a different profession to what it is today. From its ranks were drawn all the leading diplomatists of the age, as well as the whole staff of what is now called the civil service. Its ranks were enormously wealthy, and the grant of a benefice was often the most lucrative reward of political services. It was in this way that the Cardinal himself amassed his vast private wealth, till in his later years his income amounted to several hundred thousand pounds a year.

The story of Richelieu reads like a chapter from an Oriental romance. He first rose to prominence as a supporter of Marie de Medici, Louis XIII's mother. Then he obtained a seat on the Council, and by sheer ability gained royal favor. Even before he was First Minister, Queen Marie had turned against him, and soon she became his most bitter foe. Her sentiments were shared by young Queen Anne, with whom, it will be remembered again by readers of Dumas, our own Buckingham, the favorite of James I. and Charles I. fell in love. Richelieu, in fact, never gained the confidence of any woman in authority, and this was undoubtedly one of the reasons of his many difficulties. Even those whom, such as Mlle. de la Fayette, he raised to divert the King's favor from some beautiful enemy, usually ended by going over to the other side. Yet it was not that he treated them with exceptional severity, for he never imprisoned a single one of them, though he might have had their made coadjutors ruthlessly beheaded. But to one and all he showed himself implacable, unrelenting, and suspicious. When he did try to cross him, his invaluable spies enabled him to get the key to their movements long before the concerted time for action had come. They both feared and hated him, partly, it must be confessed, because he was an innovator, and they did not understand him. He had a definite policy by which he meant to make France great, and the monarchy strong. Louis perceived this, and all it meant for himself. Accordingly he was willing to echo the Cardinal's statement that he had no enemies, but those of the State, and determined to support him

against all-comers so long as he was convinced that it would in the long run benefit his own position.

Richelieu's policy was two-fold. First, he had to restore order to France, which was still bleeding from the wounds of the religious wars, and the family feuds of the nobles; secondly, he had, by the virtue of a re-created administration, to make her supreme in Europe through a policy of holding the balance between the Protestant and Catholic powers. Thus, in an age when men still went to war for a dogma, he is found coolly fighting with the Huguenots at home, and making an alliance with Gustavus Adolphus against a Catholic Emperor in Germany. His European conflict bulks more largely in political history, but it is to his gigantic task at home that Mr. McCabe devotes his attention. It is the more romantic of the two.

The task was the more difficult be-

length, found it faulty, and dismissed it. Something had to be done.

Slowly I worked the small folding ax from its sheath, and with the slow movements placed it in my right hand, coat pocket with the handle up, ready for instant use. I kept on staring. Then looking the nearer of the two wolves squarely in the eye, I said to him, "Well, why don't you move?" as if we were playing checkers instead of the game of life.

He made no reply, but the spell was broken. I believe that both sides were bluffing, attempting to use the camera while continuing the bluff. I brought matters to a focus—literally. "What a picture you fellows will make!" I said aloud, as my right hand slowly worked the camera out of the case, and hung with the handle up. Still keeping up a steady fire of looks, I brought the camera in front of me and then touched the spring that released the folding front.

When the camera, mysteriously, suddenly opened before the wolves, they fled for their lives. In an instant they had cleared the grassy space and vanished into the woods. I did not get their picture.

Telephone Lavanger, of Hull left \$3,000 for the education of young priests. There is a general complaint lodged at Ottawa that the big Canadian corporations favor foreign labor.

of the army by assuring them regular pay—an anomaly in those days—and he ruthlessly crushed those who opposed the Royal edicts.

He has had all manner of charges brought against him. He first tasted power through the influence of Marie de Medici. Yet he sided with the King against her, and drove her into exile. He used his position as a Cardinal to obtain first place in the Council, yet he made war on the Pope's supporters and allied himself to the Protestant powers. He was not actuated by ingratitude, but by a natural desire to see his country supreme. He found her divided and impotent; he left her strong and united under the Crown. He might have said, like the Great Commoner at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, "I know that I can save this country and that no one else can."

If his methods well deserved the epithet of "iron," he was no more unscrupulous than his adversaries, and he was better justified. If sometimes he took their heads, they continually plotted for his, and his periodic illnesses were the cause of great rejoicings. When he was supposed to be dying, the Queen went out of her way to give a ball to celebrate the occasion. On another occasion a friend of Gaston's was caught red-handed in a conspiracy and beheaded. The heir-presumptive was playing cards when the news of the execution was brought. He calmly continued his game.

### A Man Who Never Faltered.

Clearly, then, it was not for Richelieu's enemies to talk of baseness or ingratitude. After all, what did he do besides restoring vigor to the national administration? For one thing, he forbade, on the pain of death, the abominable practice of duelling, which had decimated the ranks of the nobility generation after generation. The angry aristocrats persuaded themselves that the King would never agree to carry out the edict, and four of them engaged in a double duel in broad daylight in one of the most public places in Paris. They were arrested and sentenced to death. The joint efforts of the outraged classes could not induce Louis to annul the judgment, though one of the offenders belonged to the great house of Montmorency, renowned in song and story, and one of the most illustrious of the non-royal families of Europe.

The last direct representative of this famous race also perished on the scaffold for joining in a rebellion against the King. The modern reader finds no

difficulty in understanding why the law should take its course in such a case, but to Frenchmen of the seventeenth century it seemed almost sacrilege. "One must read the memoirs of the time," says Mr. McCabe, "to appreciate the thrill of horror that went through France when it was known that Montmorency had been condemned to death by the Parlement of Toulouse, and the King would not revoke the sentence. Montmorency was regarded as the highest and richest noble in the country; there were five Contables of France in his lineage. He was in the flower of his age, handsome, brave, generous and not unworthy of the great esteem he enjoyed. Instead, we must remember, had hardly yet passed out of the days when the king was little more than a primus inter pares, and there was a shade of something akin to regicide in the execution. The Court wept in the presence of Louis, and the common folk crowded under his windows crying 'Pardon.' Dukes and Duchesses, the Papal Nuncio, and the Venetian Ambassador all joined to plead for a reprieve, but 'Louis was inflexible and Richelieu silent.'"

Till the Huguenots surrendered at discretion he showed them the same unbending rigor. Towards the close of the siege of La Rochelle envoys were sent from the town to say that, as they had plenty of food, they would submit only on good terms. Richelieu glanced at their plumed and encased frames. "The King is not here," he cried, "come back in a week." They admitted they had only food for three days. "I was aware of it," he said, "sit down and let us talk." But there was to submit unconditionally, but there was no talk of mercy, for the nobles would have continued to fight with one another and wage occasional war on the Crown. After all, most makers of States have been men of "blood and iron," though it may be the penalty of future fame that their contemporaries hate them. When disorder is rampant, the strong hand, and the aloof can quell it. It is to Richelieu's credit that he saw this.

That the power he created was afterwards abused by French monarchs was no fault of his. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## In the Garden

This is the time of year when the amateur gardener feels that he is entitled to swing in the hammock under his vine or fig tree and enjoy the fruits of his more or less laborious exertions during the spring and early summer months. He should not, however, listen to the voice of indolence. If he wants to realize the full benefit and all the enjoyments of a suburban life—he must keep at it. Not, perhaps, with the same vigor and enthusiasm as he has been doing, but there are weeds to keep down, the surface of the soil requires to be kept in a loose condition to prevent capillary action from drying out the earth around the roots of the plants. He must also exercise eternal vigilance in combatting the insect life which feeds on and eventually destroys bloom, foliage and fruit of the home garden.

Nothing is more distressing than to have a choice rose bush covered with rare and beautiful bloom suddenly wither, and, upon examination to find that the tender young shoots are covered with insect pests; or to discover that the bush is being ruined by mildew. One may also discover that the bountiful crop of currants he has been contemplating converting into jelly are beginning to prematurely ripen and drop from the bushes from the ravages of the currant worm. These things are very annoying, and cannot always be altogether prevented, but, by exercising a little care and discretion, one can to a very large extent remedy existing evils. There are numerous insecticides and other devices which make it an easy matter for followers of the simple life to overcome many of the obstacles encountered in managing a small garden. Also during the summer months we often have one or more dry spells when it seems as if vegetation would scorch. Then we do our best with hose and water-can, but it is laborious work at best.

A little tonic at this time will do the plants a world of good. Get a good complete plant food or plain nitrate of soda. A teaspoonful or tablespoonful of these put into a gallon of water will act like magic on the poor wilted growth.

If you have window boxes this food should be given once a month all summer long. The boxes hold so little earth that the plants very soon use all the food there is and must then live on what they get from air and water. Hanging baskets require the same care.

Manure water is as good as any of the fertilizers and may be made by suspending a bag of manure in a barrel of water. This, of course, has an unpleasant odor, whereas the fertilizers do not have any.

When watering your plants soak them every two or three days rather than wetting them a little each day. By just wetting the surface you merely make the roots come up for the water, where the sun of the following day will burn them; if you give much water these roots will go down after a good soaking can be given with perfect safety in the hottest sunlight, but a sprinkling in sunlight will burn the foliage because the evaporation is so rapid.

If you cannot soak your plants, it may be just as well to wash the leaves down at eventide, especially if they are covered with dust. A plant breathes through its leaves and does not thrive if they are dust-coated.

It is better to apply the foods directly to the roots of the plants, and for this purpose the rose spray can be unscrewed from the watering can. As a rule, the foods do not hurt the foliage, but it is just as wise not to run any risks.

### The Use of the Hoe

It's easy, very easy, to save doctor's bills, green grocers' bills and achieve success at one and the same time by simple and very inexpensive means.

Our forefathers' garden plot stand-by, the hoe, will serve the purpose admirably. This long handled implement of simple form will do wonders to human nature as well as for plant growth, and a few minutes' exercise with it daily for every ten days will be most convincing of its great value. Outdoor life is a prime requisite for human health and, therefore, for happiness. The hoe brings back, chest and arm muscles into action, and hence invigorates and strengthens the very portions of human anatomy which the average business man seldom uses, though he needs them virtually to keep in good condition. It furthermore induces circulation, strengthens the heart and opens the pores.

For plant life the hoe is a wonderful exhalator and benefactor. It need not be plunged deeply into the soil, but should be drawn just below the surface. This requires a trifling strength or energy and accomplishes much.

The crust on the earth is thus broken and air, light and warmth penetrate, sweeten and convey to the roots what the plant needs. Hoeing this lightly done checks the loss of moisture from the earth by breaking up the channels of its escape; and, in the case of the open condition, the soil absorbs and holds not only rainfall, but dew as well.

### Five Months of Bloom for Roses

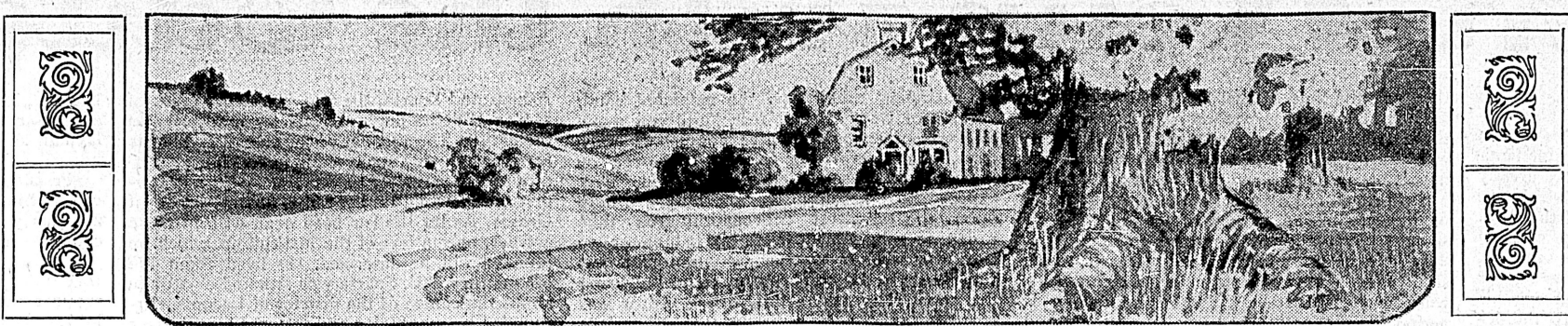
Among the host of roses there are a score or so that rank amongst the choicest and most popular of summer flowering climbers, yet somehow the word "roses" does not conjure up these vines. Among them we get wide range of bright colors, from the pleasing fragrances, together with the fact that they are roses. There is a subtle charm in that alone, and when the ease of cultivation is also considered, it is some wonder that they are not more commonly esteemed.

In recent years the introduction of many hybrid climbing roses has served to direct attention to the possibilities of this class of plants. Billiards, and especially verandas. Some of these newer kinds have special merit, but the older ones are by no means to be forgotten. We can now have climbing roses in flower continuously from June to October, inclusive.

There are three distinctly marked groups of climbing roses.

1. Multiflora, flowering in June.
2. Setigera, flowering in June.
3. Wichuriana, flowering from July to September.

The last named group has become available only since 1893, and some of its more recent hybrids promise to extend the season of bloom right up to frost. The hybrids are very active in climbing varieties of these three groups so that the lines of dis-



vision are rapidly becoming less clearly marked.

Without a doubt the popular Crimson Rambler, the best known variety of this earliest flowering climber, is also the best dark red flowered climber, and gave a great impetus to pillar planting for flower effect. It comes into bloom in June but it is, unfortunately, very liable to mildew. Very like it and flowering about ten days earlier, just when the rose bugs are abundant, is Philadelphia, but it is not so liable to mildew. So you may take your choice according to conditions. The best pink rose of this same type is Dorothy Perkins.

Pink Rambler contests the place of honor among the pink-flowered varieties, but the blossoms are small, though so very numerous that the plant in its season is a solid mass of bloom. Another drawback is that it is greatly relished by the rose bug, which seems to attack it with especial vigor. Other good roses of the Rambler type are Dawson (double), Wedding Bells (semi-double, pink with white centre).

The best white rose of this type is the White Rambler (Thalia) and the best yellow is the Yellow Rambler (Agila). Both flower at almost the same time as Crimson Rambler, possibly a few days later.

Heliot is a deep-rose color, single and very fragrant. This last greatly resembles the type Rosa multiflora, which produces its profusion of pure white flowers in immense trusses about the middle of June.

The second group, or intermediate blooming climbing roses or multi-flowered group in July, are also derivatives from our beautiful native prairie rose (Rosa setigera). The type itself is one of the most satisfactory of all plants for covering rocks, fences or walls. It is very hardy, is not particular as to soil, and, as would naturally be expected of a native plant, it will thrive in situations where all other roses fail utterly.

Although these roses are easy to grow, too much care and attention cannot be given to the selection of a proper site and to the preparation of the soil at the outset. These provided, other material factors can be afterwards remedied to a certain extent. First of all stands location. If this is unfavorable all other factors count for naught. Sunshine is essential, exposure to the sun all day is not absolutely necessary, but is better. The roses should be given protection from the prevailing summer winds of the locality, but this must be sufficiently remote to interfere in no way with a free supply of air.

Roses must have air and plenty of it. If the ground is slightly raised above the surroundings all the better; thorough drainage must be secured in some manner, as to plant roses in a cold, damp soil, or in a low spot where surface water settles is simply to sacrifice the plants. Under such conditions they will quickly succumb to mildew. Planting in shady spots under the drip of trees will also result in mildew. On a cold soil (a stiff, clayey loam that retains moisture) I have found that ample drainage and consequent warming of the soil can be provided by about one foot of broken bricks, clam shells, coarse shiners or in fact, anything of a hard nature that is large enough to allow the water to filter through. This material is put in the bottom of the trench, two or three feet down, and covered with something to prevent the soil clogging up the interspaces. Sphagnum moss answers admirably, but anything of a like nature will do.

Roses revel in deep, well-enriched soil, and I have yet to hear of any one getting a bed too rich for roses. Thoroughly trench the soil three feet deep and add to every two cubic yards of earth one cubic yard of manure. Cow manure is the best but any good farmyard manure will do. As the top, or surface, has most fertility, it is turned to the bottom in the trenching, which should be done at the very least, six weeks before planting—ten weeks is better—to give the ground an opportunity to settle before planting.

Climbing roses do not need much pruning, but one cannot afford to neglect them altogether. Merely remove the dead wood and the very weak shoots and cut back on the previous season's growth far enough to get a couple or three good strong breaks, but do not let the plant carry more wood than it can support. If a plant is in good health it needs very little pruning, but if it is not growing satisfactorily, and there is no question as to its having plenty of nourishment, prune it severely. In such a case, cut back far enough to produce strong, new growths, cutting right down to the ground even. Prune climbing roses in the early spring (late March or early April).

When growing well, the plants will send up several strong suckers simultaneously with the appearance of the flowers, which may be taken for renewal growths if it is not desired to let the plant climb to any great height, remove one or two of the oldest shoots to make room for the newcomers. If a greater height is wanted, these young canes must be cut out immediately, as nearly all the strength of the plant is directed toward their development.

There is just one caution to be given here; make sure that the plant is growing on its own roots before training up the new suckers, because with grafted plants the root suckers must be removed.

The rose is not a natural climber; it can ramble over low shrubs, large boulders and such things, but when grown about a verandah pillar, it must be artificially supported by tying up occasionally as it grows. This is more satisfactory than ignoring it until the end of the growing season. It is then a hard job to straighten out the badly tangled or twisted shoots, and the wind is likely to break them when they are very young.

Never let one shoot grow upright for too long a period, or get very far

ahead of the others. If you do, the strongest or latest shoot will receive the greatest quantity of the sap and the plant, by throwing its strength to the top, will soon become nude at the base.

For training roses, I prefer to use staples, as the plants make but few branches and they are easily removed, which is a convenience in the case of tender roses requiring winter protection.

In the fall, give a mulch of six inches of good manure, which will not only serve as a winter protection but will also yield plant food in the early spring, when growth starts. In very dry locations summer mulching is also desirable.

Very tender roses trained on the outside of a veranda or building, and which are subjected to heavy drip in winter, need special attention. They are best taken down, all the branches being tied together, and bent down to

It is not such an awful task as one may imagine, and one can usually get some of the small boys of the neighborhood to do the work at a small cost. Let each worker have a bucket with a little kerosene in the bottom. The advantage of this is that the females are destroyed and the intensity of next year's attack lessened. These insects do not chew like most other large insects, but bore down into the very heart of the flower, where it is impossible to get any poison.

If any of the leaves become skeletonized, the rose slug is at work and will be found on the under side of the leaf, and the poisons (hellebore, or an arsenate of lead or Paris green) must be applied there. Ivory soap (one bar to ten gallons) added to the two latter named will help them to adhere. Dust the plants with hellebore while the dew is still on them. Spray with Paris green one ounce to twelve gallons of water, or arsenate of lead one

pleasing than the prairie rose (Rosa setigera).

Even more free flowering is its variety tomentosa, with smaller flowers produced at the same time. From this prairie rose a number of the most popular and widely distributed climbing roses of this country have been derived, and, indeed, one of the very best white roses of a free growing habit of any section is the famous Baltimore Bell. Its companions, Seven Sisters, Bright Crimson, Queen of the Prairies and Deep Crimson are equally well known.

Ever since its introduction in 1893, the memorial rose (Rosa Wichuriana) has been most justly one of the most highly esteemed summer flowering shrubs of trailing habit. Its numerous flowers are small, about one-half inch in diameter, and the bright, glossy green foliage makes it a handsome plant for trellis use, even when it is out of flower. In the mat-



the ground and covered with five or six inches of earth; this, in turn, when slightly frozen, is covered with some loose stable litter, or leaves. Treated thus, it is surprising what very tender varieties may be grown in very exposed situations. For instance, I have had Marechal Niel and Reine Marie Henriette growing on a veranda on Long Island. Injury from drip may also be prevented by wrapping the more hardy varieties in burlap, or very heavy paper.

Never prune in the fall, if the plants are to be covered, as sometimes the topmost eyes will push out into life and be injured by late frosts. Feeding old established plants that have exhausted the soil can be accomplished in early spring, by spading under a dressing of four or five inches of manure, and after the buds burst and just before a rain, give a dressing of fertilizer in which bone is the principal ingredient. About the middle of May, start to give the plants regular weekly applications of liquid manure. Unfortunately, this treatment tends to bring the roots to the surface, which, of course, must be avoided unless one is anxious to water in dry weather. Retrenching the ground just outside the old trench lines is slower in giving results, but its effects are most lasting.

Transplanting may be done at almost any time, except during the period of actual growth (June and July) if the plants are severely pruned, for they will quickly start growth from the young eyes. Spring, however, is the best time, and the earlier the better, and even though planting under the most favorable conditions it is advisable to prune well.

A quick start counts for much in planting, and it will help greatly to throw a handful of fertilizer in the ground near the roots, but not in actual contact. If growth does not start quickly, the wood hardens.

Young plants of roses can be raised by layering in early spring (April). Use flowering wood and make a clean cut about half way through the shoot to be layered, just below an eye, and bend the shoot down to the ground, fastening it with pegs or stones. Place a handful of sharp sand around the cut and keep it well watered. It will quickly make roots and may be severed from the parent plant in about four to six weeks.

Roses, generally speaking, are not any more subject to insect attacks than are any other flowering shrubs. The worst pest is the rose beetle, which, however, also attacks other shrubs (that flower about the same time). Fortunately, its season is short, and as most of the climbing roses flower later than the ordinary garden kinds, they escape untouched.

As a preventive on the earlier flowering kinds, I have tried everything I ever heard of as being good, arsenate of lead, Paris green, kerosene and tobacco preparations—all with practically no success. Hand-picking is the most effectual means of attack.

pound to ten gallons of water.

If the green fly, or aphid, is troublesome—some will always be found on the tip of the young growth—these can be destroyed with some of the tobacco preparations, kerosene emulsion or gishurst compound.

The same remedies are used against the leaf hopper, whose presence can be detected by yellowish blotches showing on the foliage, but the insect itself will be found only on the under side of the leaf.

One caution about using poisons of any kind on the plants, as it is not uncommon for children to eat rose petals (in fact, I have seen some grown up folks do it too) very plain warnings of their presence should be given.

The San Jose scale will attack roses, and as it is a difficult pest to overcome, and the plant itself is almost sure to be very sickly before its presence is detected, the best course is usually to dig them up at once and burn them. If, however, they are worth the trouble of saving, spray in spring and fall with some of the standard preparations of soluble oil.

Mildew is the commonest trouble of climbing roses, and the powdery gray coating on the surface of the leaves is especially disfiguring to veranda plants. If not taken in hand as soon as it is seen, the affected leaves will drop from the plant, leaving bare, unsightly stems.

A good remedy is flowers of sulphur blown on the plant with a small bellows on a good bright day, but spraying with potassium sulphide (five ounces to ten gallons of water) is better, to my mind, because if windy the sulphur blows from the foliage. Spraying with kerosene emulsion will also control the mildew.

The single, rich pink flowers are produced in great numbers all at one time, so that the plants become veritable wreaths of bloom which last for about two weeks. As a trailing plant allowed to fall over a trellis or clamber down the front of a deep bank, it does not know anything that is more

ter of hardness, there are few plants that will excel the memorial rose, and where it becomes established it will self-sew in great profusion. It makes very long shoots and can easily be trained to cover the entire front of the piazza of an average suburban dwelling.

The leaves of this rose are almost evergreen, and this characteristic has been carried to some extent into its hybrids, but in the majority of cases, the hybrids do not carry their foliage all winter, but retain it until very late in December and for that reason alone merit some consideration, for they would be decorative plants even though they never flowered.

This group of climbing roses surpasses the other two in one great important quality. They do not make one burst of flower and then rest, but they continue producing their blossoms almost continuously from July until September or October, and in one or two instances (as is the case with Debutante) they will continue to flower until stopped by the frost.

As a white-flowered plant the species itself surpasses any of the hybrids, and it can be used for such a multiplicity of purposes—as a ground cover, as a trailer, as a pillar rose it is unsurpassed. If a pink-flowered form is preferred, we are fortunate in having it supplied by the variety curnea.

Almost immediately after the introduction of the memorial rose, many rose growers busied themselves in producing crosses between it and roses of the Rambler type, principally the Crimson Rambler itself, and as a result we are enjoying today some remarkable accessions to the list of climbing roses.

In my opinion, without any exception, the very best single-flowered rose for showering, or fall training, is the Jersey Beauty, the blossoms of which are two to three inches across, creamy white in color, with a very prominent mass of pale yellow stamens, and a black disc in the centre. This variety has the peculiarity of

closing its flowers at night time, opening them again the following morning. For a double rose of the same type, grow Manda's Triumph. The flowers are sweetly scented, pointed in the bud and the blooming period extends over two months, from July to September.

The Paragon is the best bright pink rose of this group. The color is wonderfully brilliant, being almost a cherry, and the flowers are produced in great clusters. Except in color, it is a counterpart of the Triumph.

The freest flowering roses of this type are Debutante and Lady Gay, both a clear, light pink; the former having double flowers and a half inch across, the latter (though flowering more profusely) has individual blossoms smaller. For very deep pink flowers grow Minnehaha, while Hialeah is the crimson.

As a foliage plant, Evergreen Gem, one of the early hybrids of this section (having Rosa Wichuriana as one of its parents) is unique. Its flowers are buff white, single and very large, recalling those of the tender Southern Cherokee rose. The evergreen character of its foliage is more marked on light, sandy soils than it is on heavy soils, and north of New York the foliage, though partly persistent all winter, is not of the same type of evergreen as the holly, but is held better and retains a better color than that of the California privet. Finally, I commend Gardenia to your notice. The character of this flower is told by its name, and more than that I need hardly say.

Where it is possible to give special attention to plants that are not absolutely hardy, there is abundant opportunity to greatly enhance the effect of the piazza during the season of rose bloom. These tender varieties must, of course, be taken down from the trellis or pillar and given protection over winter, in the way that has already been described. There are just a few of these tender roses which are worth all the effort that their cultivation entails.

Reine Marie Henriette (Tea) is one of the most brilliantly flowered, so-called red, but really almost cherry-colored, roses of all the thousands that are in cultivation. It has not been popular as a greenhouse vine, but as a trellis rose, where it can be given the necessary protection, it far surpasses anything else in family. Beginning to flower in June, it will continue to produce its gorgeous blossoms until the time of frost. It can be counted upon to attain a height of fifteen feet.

For pale pink, large-sized flowers, take Climbing La France, in every way like the popular dwarf variety of the same name, except in its habit of growth, and that (as is the case with all climbing forms of dwarf roses) it flowers a week or ten days later.

As a good, free-flowering, yellow rose, Climbing Perle des Jardins is my favorite, although there are plenty of other roses which will give richer color, as, for instance, Reve d'Or and Cloth of Gold, typical old-fashioned roses.

In the south, the two banksia roses may be grown outdoors, but in the north they are generally available only in greenhouses. They are very free growing and produce trusses of flowers which have a marked odor of violets, the individuals not being more than a half inch across. The foliage is shiny and of about the same size as that of the memorial rose, but of thinner texture. One variety is creamy yellow; the other, white.

Gloire de Dijon is perhaps the hardiest of the tender climbing roses and does excellently trained on a trellis for a comparatively short time. It is strangely subject to what is called canker and is, therefore, considered a difficult rose to grow.

The best of all the tender climbing roses, however, for delicacy of color and perfection of form in the flower, is Marechal Niel, the richest and showiest of any flower of the family, the buds are pointed, about two to two and a half inches long, and true to its family characteristic as a noisette rose, the flowers are produced in clusters.

### How to Kill Root Maggots

If you do not object to an evil odor there is a remarkable insecticide known as carbon bisulphide which will rid your vegetable garden of all kinds of plant maggots. It is made by passing sulphur fumes over red hot charcoal, and liquefying the vapor by condensation. It is a clear, white liquid, heavier than water, which evaporates very rapidly and is inflammable. If secured in a chemically pure form it will not injure the skin of the most delicate insect, but is very destructive to insect and maggot life. Human beings must be careful not to inhale the fumes too freely as it is fatal if taken in sufficient quantities.

As the vapor of carbon bisulphide is heavier than air it naturally falls, therefore, if injected into the soil where the objectionable insects live, the fumes will find their way through the soil, killing any form of insect life it may contain. For the amateur gardener it is a most valuable agent in killing the destructive cabbage maggot and also the borer, which enters fruit trees.

In treating the cabbage or other plant for maggot, see that the soil is not too loose or too compact. If too loose the fumes will escape without thoroughly accomplishing its purpose.

If the earth is packed too tight the fumes will be unable to circulate through the soil. As soon as you notice your cabbages begin to droop their leaves you may suspect the maggot. Scrape a little soil from the stem for a few inches down and, if present, they will be found clustering around the plant. Take a stick and bore a hole, commencing three or four inches from the plant, and extend it below the roots in an oblique direction, care being taken not to come in direct contact with them. Then pour the carbon bisulphide into the hole,

which should be immediately closed and the earth packed firmly on top to keep the fumes below the surface of the ground. For a small plant a teaspoonful will be sufficient, but a large plant will require a tablespoonful. Injectors are manufactured for the proper application of the fluid.

### Summer Pruning

We usually think of pruning only when a plant is asleep. It is true that the heaviest pruning should be done then, but there is much that we can do during the summer to keep a plant in good condition.

The lilac is usually the best pruned shrub we have, for the simple reason that we are apt to pick every blossom. The plant cannot, of course, then make any seeds, and the strength is thrown into new wood, where it becomes long.

All faded or fading blossoms should be cut from every bush, but especially so in the case of spiraeas, deutzias, forsythias, etc.

Rose bushes should be treated the same way. A second bloom can be produced on wistaria by following this rule, and cutting the end of each runner.

Along toward the middle of summer you will notice new, very strong shoots coming up in your plants. While these are at an even height, with the rest of the plant, nip off the tip end leaves with your thumb and finger, and thus make the shoot send out some side branches.

If a plant is growing too tall and lanky (and nearly all want to), nip off the tip of each branch. This checks growth, forces the strength into the bark, and will keep your plant in more compact form.

Fruit trees are especially benefited by this treatment. The fruit will be improved by the check in leaf growth.

Climbing roses and vines can be made to follow your will if you will give them a good start in the summer. Cut back the shoots that are too vigorous and take out entirely any weaklings. If a branch is going up straight and you want it to go sideways, cut the branch so that the bud which will be at the top points the way you want the branch to go.

Don't be too severe on your plants in summer, but at the same time let them understand you hold the reins, and that they cannot run riot.

### Garden Hints

The Clivia is an evergreen, bulbous plant which is admirably adapted to house culture. It does not, as a rule, need repotting more often than once in two or three years. It may be done just after the plants have flowered (March to June), and before growth commences. Years when repotting is not done remove an inch or two of the top soil, replacing it with fresh soil. As the plants are so seldom repotted it is a decided advantage to add to each pot of soil about one-half pint of bone meal and two quarts of finely broken charcoal.

The foxglove (Digitalis purpurea) is most effective when grown in masses, backed by shrubbery. It is one of the most easily grown biennials. Seeds sown in July will bloom the following May or June. The plants produce many seeds which self-sow as soon as ripe and the young plants will bloom the following summer without further care. An inch of straw or a layer of a hard wood mulch will help to keep the plants in good condition during winter.

Use the hoe freely about the dahlias plants this season of the year and tie the tops to a stake firmly driven into the ground. This is necessary in order to prevent the tops from being broken with the winds. Use quite a long stake, as the plants will yet grow to be a good deal taller. It is better to have dahlias on only a few stalks—some advocate only one—so cut off all the young stalks that may have started late in the season.

One of the "stand-by" preparations for the destruction of many forms of insects is kerosene emulsion. It has the advantage of being easily made from materials that are ready to hand, and of being non-poisonous. This preparation may be used to kill cabbage worms and most other insects that have soft bodies, including plant lice, red spiders, etc. It will destroy many forms of insects that attack their food, and that, therefore, would not be killed by Paris green, hellebore, or other poisons. The recipe is as follows: Hard, soft, or whale oil soap, half-pound; boiling soft water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water; add the kerosene, and churn briskly for a time to ripen the emulsion. This preparation may be kept for some time. Dilute with from four to ten times the amount of water before applying. May be applied with a spray pump, or even a watering can may be used.

A good cure for the ordinary currant worm, which eats the foliage from currant and gooseberry bushes, is to spray the bushes with hellebore and water, one ounce of hellebore in three gallons of water. This should be applied at a time when the worms are like a rain within a day or two to wash it off. The hellebore is not as energetic as Paris green and other arsenical poisons, and may be used on any plant to within a short time before the edible portions of the plant mature.

Our forests, like our farms, are fundamental. They are not only objects of industry in themselves, furnishing raw material for capital and employment for labor, and yielding products of immense value; but they bear a peculiar relation to many other industries, a relation that is fundamental. Without a supply of logs our saw mills must discontinue business, without lumber our planing mills, box factories, and woodworking industries generally must discontinue. Without the products of the woodworking industries, other branches of industry must be crippled. And so on, until all manufactures and all occupations are affected. Forests are not only important to commerce and industry, but their presence exercises a benign influence on soil and climate. They tend to soften the asperities of a harsh climate, they aid in the conservation of moisture, and they check erosion. Moreover, they appeal to the aesthetic side of our nature. For these different reasons the forests deserve to be most carefully guarded by the government, as a great national asset.



# Our Hour with the Editor

## BOSWORTH FIELD.

The Hundred Years War, as we have seen led to the extinction of many of the noble families of England, and in consequence greatly weakened the only power in the land, which was able to hold in check the ambitions of the royal house to establish a claim to rule by right of descent only and without popular sanction. Henry IV. was made King by Act of Parliament but the idea that the sovereign should owe his office to the people was intolerable to the descendants of Edward III. Hence the family of the Duke of York determined to make good if they were able, their claim to the crown by right of primogeniture. It is impossible in this article, and would not be of any special advantage, to analyze the respective claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster to the Crown. They have ceased to possess any interest to others than students of genealogy and the right of succession having been repeatedly dealt with by Acts of Parliament, nothing is ever likely to turn in the future upon the questions over which the people of England struggled with bitterness for nearly fifty years. Nor can we undertake to tell the story of the Wars of the Roses or even to give a detailed account of the struggle on Bosworth Field, when Henry of Richmond won the day and was crowned King of England. What can be done, however, is to give in a general way some idea of the result of the long struggle which came to a climax on that eventful day, August 22, 1485.

It was in 1455 that the civil war began, forty years after the famous victory of Agincourt. Henry VI. was then King. The struggle only ended in 1499. The fighting was not continuous. There were lulls and truces, apparent reconciliations, abrupt changes of government, at times great doubt as to who was actually king and social confusion generally. The battles were fought with terrific fierceness and the loss of life, chiefly among the nobility was very great. Many ancient families were exterminated, many great estates were broken up, and the social aspect of England underwent far-reaching changes. The immediate result of the battle of Bosworth Field was to settle the question of succession, and in this connection an interesting fact may be mentioned. Henry of Richmond afterwards Henry VII based his right to the Crown upon the fact that his mother was grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, the founder of the House of Lancaster, and himself a son of Edward III. His father was Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was son of Owen Tudor, a Welsh Knight, who had married Katherine, widow of Henry V. Thus in the veins of Henry VII. there was the blood of the ancient owners of Britain. He was the first of all the sovereigns of the realm who could trace descent to Briton, Saxon, Dane and Norman, and therefore he may with truth be called the first British King. After his accession he married Elizabeth of York, thus uniting in his descendants the Houses of York and Lancaster. His oldest son was Arthur, so named in commemoration of the great legendary King of England, Arthur, as all school boys know, never lived to wear the crown, which came in due course to his brother Henry, afterwards Henry VIII.

In one respect we may regard the Battle of Bosworth Field as beginning a new era in the political history of England. Foreign monarchs were not inclined to recognize Henry because of his descent. A Welsh Knight, even if his son had attained to the dignity of an English earl, was not deemed a worthy ancestor of a king; moreover he had great trouble in bringing his own subjects to recognize the legality of his title. As a matter of fact he himself ceased to regard his claim to the throne as established by his descent from the Lancastrian family, and after his coronation sought a parliamentary confirmation of what right that function had conferred upon him. As conditions existed, there was nothing else left for him to do, because Parliament gave him very distinctly to understand that it did not look upon the victory over Richard III on Bosworth Field or the hereditary pretensions which he relied upon as giving him any right whatever, which the people of England were under any obligation to recognize. Thus one result, and perhaps the most important, of that battle was the establishing of the ancient principle of the constitution of the English race, namely, that the right of sovereignty was not inherent in any person or family, but was the gift of the people. The precedent in the case of Henry VII went even further than that of the case of Henry IV, and it was carried yet further by the Parliament which condemned King Charles I on the Scaffold.

The terrible loss of life among the nobility, consequent upon the One Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses, made possible the establishment of the English democracy. For a time the country was in a transition stage, Henry VIII endeavored and with considerable success to restore the ancient prestige of the monarchy. His successor, Edward VI., reigned too short a time to produce much effect one way or the other. In the reign of Mary religious persecution, and in that of Elizabeth, war and adventure retarded the development of English institutions, but the process began. Two centuries elapsed before the principles under which we live were firmly established, but notwithstanding many events, which seemed likely to imperil them, they were never wholly lost sight of and asserted themselves from time to time in their full force. As one writer says: "This

then was the time of trial for England and her liberties. She and they were now full grown, and their strength had to be proved. Her probation went on for more than two hundred years; but now it began. In the end the nation and its liberties proved too strong for the King's Parliaments were bullied, packed and corrupted, their sittings were stopped for years together; but they were never abolished. The great laws, which secured freedom, were often broken, but they were never set aside. At the beginning of this period the distinction between an absolute and limited monarchy were as clearly drawn out by a minister of Henry VI., as it could be by any modern political writer, and if the practice did not always conform to the model traced by Sir John Fortescue, the law always did, the old principles of freedom were never so utterly forgotten, never so utterly trodden under foot, that they could not be called to life again when a favorable moment came. In this, it is plain, the history of England differs from the history of France, of Spain and of most continental countries.

Such are some of the thoughts which centre around the Battle of Bosworth Field. As a battle it was not in itself anything remarkable. All persons, who are at all familiar with Shakespeare, will recall the version of it given in Richard III but details are unimportant. Whether, if victory had rested with Richard the history of England would have been greatly different we do not know. Richard was a man of better qualities than the dramatist represents. Candid historians while not excusing his faults and ready to hold him responsible for the murder of the princes in the Tower, do not deny that he possessed the ability to govern a country well. Perhaps if his reign had been prolonged the development of seeking a confirmation of his title at the hands for he would have been under no necessity of English democracy would have been retarded of Parliament. But be this as it may, the fact remains that on Bosworth Field a new era dawned for the English people, and therefore for the cause of liberty all over the world.

## AN APPRECIATION OF VICTORIA

That kindest of philosophers, Oliver Wendell Holmes, tells us that once in a while mutual admiration is a benefit and conducive to our mental advancement, and perhaps just now is as fitting a time as we could have in which to exercise the privilege of self-congratulation. We have just celebrated our young country's national day, and it is to be hoped, have felt a glow of justifiable pride, as we appreciated what it means to be a citizen of a Dominion of such unlimited possibilities and so pregnant with promise; and perhaps those of us who are happy enough to call Victoria our home have felt not only a degree of pride, but a large degree of thankfulness, that circumstances had made it possible for us to live in this particular paradise, for paradise it is as far as kindly nature can make it so.

There are a great many difficult, seemingly unsolvable problems that are agitating the minds of our modern sociological students. We cannot pick up a magazine without coming across articles dealing with the perplexities of the negro question, child-labor troubles, the menace of the ever-increasing army of the unemployed, the problem of over-population in the large cities, race suicide, and a dozen other questions of equal gravity. Last month an eminent writer in one of our best modern publications endeavored to prove to us that just as the human organism, or the organism of any animal or plant, grows to a certain degree of perfection and then begins to decay and die, so it is with a people, a race or a nation, which rises to a particular ripeness of civilization, and then starts on a retrogressive career to death; he pointed out furthermore that the condition of affairs today prove that we have arrived at that direful turning point. If we went wholly by what magazine writers say it is to be feared we should become very pessimistic indeed, and there is no doubt at all but that the world at large has very serious questions to decide, the decision of which may precipitate calamities so far-reaching that their influence may be endless. But here, in Victoria, in this "garden of the gods" walled round by the lovely double barrier of sea and gleaming hills, we seem almost apart from such vexatious problems. In times to come no doubt, we shall have our own troubles to face, for we have opened our gates to the West and the East, and our ports to all argosies, and we are far from being an isolated community. But just now, in the glorious present, whatever prejudiced pessimists may say and think of the rest of the world, we in the West, and more particularly in Victoria, are in the very hey-day of our youth. Why, we can prove it a dozen times or more throughout the year, whenever we celebrate our holidays. We are unlike nearly every city in America in this respect. Take the 1st of July for instance. The town was practically deserted, there was a total absence of fireworks, noise or confusion. A glorious sun shone down on a dancing sea and a smiling land. The water was dotted with scores of pleasure craft, "wind-boats," as the children name them, their sails as white as the sea-gulls' wings, motor-boats, launches and canoes. There were picnic parties on every green hillside; the beaches were gay with festive crowds, and everywhere—anywhere—was the merry, care-free laughter of little children. Our happiness is such a spontaneous thing that all we need to make a holiday perfect, is the bright sunshine from a clear sky—the daisied valleys, the rocky hills,

the encircling mountains, the untainted wind, "breath of God," do the rest, "and you make all sorts of excuses to give yourselves holidays," our enterprising cousins from over the border tell us. "How do you ever expect to accomplish anything, where upon the slightest provocation you take a day or a half-day off to go fishing or to pack a basket and with your children go to eat somewhere in the woods or by the sea?" During the celebrations on Victoria day a visitor was heard to remark sarcastically that Victorians seemed to think their lives depended upon taking their babies up the Gorge, not realizing that the fact of the matter was the children were taking their parents and making the holiday the blessed possibility it is, a time for us all to become children together. We know quite well we have the reputation for being old fashioned in our little island city, but there are some old fashions so freighted with a multitude of blessings that we rejoice in the retaining of them. There is the old fashion for instance that the modern cities have dispensed with of making our dwellings our "homes," not merely houses where we eat and sleep, but individual homes, each with its garden large or small, as the case may be, and every garden having a quaint style peculiar to itself. We have preserved the old fashion of sparing the trees whenever we could; there are some streets where the sidewalks have been built about the trunk of an oak or a maple. And we are slow, we admit that we are slow, it is another old fashion that we have not wholly outgrown. Undoubtedly there are some advantages to be gained by being in a perpetual hurry. We assuredly bring certain desired conditions about sooner, but just as assuredly by shutting our eyes to everything but the object to be attained, and making all haste in the attaining of it we miss much that is by the way, and we lose some things it were better to keep. Only nature can produce perfection, and nature never makes haste.

Of course there are misanthropes among us who will persist in telling us that our city is a whitened sepulchre, but while we know sin must exist among us, we know, too, that where the health standard is as high as it is in Victoria and where there is comparatively no poverty, social conditions cannot be altogether imperfect. The time is soon coming when great cities shall flourish on this island of ours, and Victoria shall have many fair rivals. The ships that come to us are only the advance guard of the countless number that shall crowd our ports in the near future. Momentous questions must arise as we take up the burden of new interests and new industries, and we must face a crisis now and then that shall require all our strength of thought and purpose. In the past and now nature has been and is our closest friend and ally. Instinctively we feel the affect of the loneliness of our surroundings, and we live our lives much in the open and take our pleasure in getting as close to nature as possible. "Islands," says Goldwin Smith, "seem destined by nature for freedom." And when we are given an island such as ours, with every natural beauty, and beyond the sea the further inspiration of the constant hills, serenely changeless in their strength, and ever-varying in their thousand aspects of beauty, we have every incentive to noble thought and deed, and must, as long as we strive at all, be freemen in every sense of the word, true to our convictions, strong in our endeavor, and slaves to no person, either of the mind or of the body.

N. de B. L.

## The Birth of the Nations

XXV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

## THE GREEKS—II.

### Authentic Greece—Sparta and Athens.

The history of Greece is the history of her cities, each one of which was independent of the rest, with her own government and institutions though a bond of national feeling united them all into a brotherhood. The Greeks called themselves Hellenes, and it is with the Hellenic period that the authentic history of the country begins. What were the names of the anti-Hellenic nations is a matter of doubt and a question with which we need not concern ourselves in this article. The Hellenes, we are told by Herodotus, were all of one common blood and parentage, all descendants of the patriarch Hellen, and Zeus Hellenius was their patron god. These people, though they were divided into as many tribes as there were cities, all spoke one language, which was a great bond of union between them, as were also the religious festivals, the Olympian, Isthmian, Pythian and Nemean games—the closest association then prevailed, so Grote tells, "between the feelings of common worship, and the sympathy in common amusement." The Olympic festival was the oldest, and occurred every fifth year, and the names of the victors in the running matches, which were at first the principal events, have been carefully preserved to us, for instance we learn that seven hundred and seventy-six years before Christ the name of the winner was Korobus of Elis, and we have a record of each Olympiad following this, the first one, until the festival ceased to be celebrated about four hundred years after Christ.

We can gain a partial insight into the affairs of ancient Greece if we study the history of

Athens and Sparta, the two greatest cities of Hellas and the mighty rivals for first place in the nation. The account of the rule of Lykurgus furnishes us with many facts in relation to conditions at Sparta, for he was the city's great law-giver, and while he lived the foremost man of Greece. As his life has been dealt with in these articles, only a few of the institutions which he founded will be described. He lived about the 9th century B.C. Sparta was situated on a plain about the centre of the district of Laconia, surrounded by mountains and watered by the river Eurotas. It was not a city of magnificent buildings, nor were the houses crowded together as they were in some of the other Grecian towns. Instead they were placed in the midst of spacious gardens always lovely with bloom, and the roads of the city were wide and shaded by the olive trees. Sparta was governed by a senate which held equal power with the king. The councils always met in the open air, as Lykurgus believed natural surroundings were more conducive to well balanced thought, and judgment. The people were given the right to accept or reject whatever measures the governing body might put to them. Plutarch tells that Lykurgus insisted upon an equal division of land, each man having the same allotment and to be on the same social footing as his neighbor "merit to be the only road to eminence, and the disgrace of evil, and credit of worthy acts, the one measure of difference between man and man."

In order to discourage avarice Lykurgus made iron money the only currency, "a great weight and quantity of which was but little worth, so that to lay up twenty or thirty pounds there was required a pretty large closet, and to remove it nothing less than a yoke of oxen."

Another law required that all men eat in common at the same tables, the rich with the poor, and of the same fare. No one was allowed to evade this obligation by taking food home, unless he chose to suffer the contempt and abuse of his fellows. The people ate in companies of fifteen, and every man was supposed to contribute monthly a bushel of meal, eight gallons of wine, five pounds of cheese, two and a half pounds of figs, and some money to buy game or fish. So it may be seen the common table was not scantily supplied nor with poor fare.

The great law-giver made it one of the first duties of the state to see that its children were brought up so that they might develop into worthy citizens, and in order to accomplish this he made laws to regulate marriages. Young women were instructed in physical culture as well as the men, and encouraged to live an outdoor life whenever possible. No girl was allowed to marry until she had attained years of discretion and had reached the standard of perfect health. To remain a bachelor in Sparta was a great disgrace and such delinquents were forced to suffer a very ignominious punishment. They were never allowed to take part in the gay processions of youths and maidens, but once during the winter-time were forced to furnish the others with amusement by marching through the streets in anything but sufficient clothing to keep them warm and singing a sorry song which reflected upon their selfish and disobedient attitude.

When children had attained the age of seven years they became the property of the state, and Plutarch gives us a quaint description of the care given the babies, from which the following is an extract "There was much care used by the nurses, who used no swaddling bands on the children; the little ones grew up free and unconstrained in limb and form, and not dainty and fanciful about their food: not afraid of the dark nor of being left alone; without peevishness ill-humor or crying." If when it was born a child was found to be weak or deformed it was not allowed to live, but was put to a "merciful death."

At seven years of age a child was enrolled as one of a company, and he lived apart in a community of boys, under a captain chosen from among the lads for his superior courage and skill, though the children themselves were under the direct supervision of old and experienced instructors. The boys were encouraged in all sorts of physical exercises, some of them severe and when they were twelve years old they were expected to sleep out of doors in all kinds of weather. There were other practices taught the children the merits of which were decidedly questionable, but in the whole the Spartan system of training developed a wonderfully symmetrical and hardy race of men.

There was much to recommend it in Lykurgus' system and a great deal to condemn it. The rigid regime which the people followed produced perfect physical bodies, but was little stimulus to a high intellectual development, and no inducement whatever to the cultivation of the gentler arts, which tend to soften the nature, refine the sensibilities, and expand the sympathy.

## LITERARY NOTES

The Dawn of Intelligence.—Professor E. A. Kirkpatrick, whose "Fundamentals of Child Study" has recently been translated into German, has just published another work in which he formulates the broader truths of genetic psychology. After studying the psychology of the child for nearly twenty years Professor Kirkpatrick found so much interest in the subject among his students, that his efforts to work out the general principles of mental genesis have finally taken the form of "Genetic Psychology," his new book published by the Macmillan Company this week (May 19). In it he deals largely with the first dawn of intelligence upon the lowest forms of animal life. By avoiding technical terms as much as possible, Professor Kirkpatrick has written a

book which will not only be of value to the specialist but of interest to the thoughtful layman as well.

Problems of the High School.—The American public school system the ordinary citizen justly regards as one of the glories of his country—and there his thoughts upon the subject stop. Of the present problems, the history and goal of the institution for whose support he so cheerfully contributes his share, he knows little. For the ordinary citizen it is perhaps not necessary that he should; for the teacher or the prospective teacher such knowledge may fairly be called indispensable.

It is this knowledge—or such part of it as is concerned with more advanced instruction—that John Franklin Brown supplies in "The American High School," published on May 19. After a brief history of the development of the present high schools from the old English Latin and grammar schools, the author takes up such practical and pressing questions as athletics, school societies and fraternities, programmes of studies, the proper equipment not only for the school building but for the teacher as well. It is all based upon a commonsense which agrees with sound social and psychological principles and is very welcome at a time when the entire theory and methods of education have been so completely revolutionized that one may be excused for feeling a trifle bewildered.

In the appendices the author has collected instructive material on courses of study, and has arranged it with such skill that much of it can be grasped in a glance or two. Indeed, the direct, practical method characteristic of the whole book adds greatly to its value.

## DISTANCE SENSE OF THE BLIND

It has long been known that some blind persons can move about in places that are entirely strange to them with a remarkable degree of certainty and without coming into collision with any large object. Half a century ago Spallanzani discovered that bats can steer clear of obstacles in total darkness. In order to make sure that the sense of sight was not employed, he blinded some bats, and found that they flew about as confidently and safely as before.

This experiment proved that warning of the presence of objects is received through some part of the surface of the body other than the eyes. In the case of blind persons, it was thought at one time that this warning was given by sound waves reflected by the objects, but this theory is disproved by a simple experiment. When a blind man's ears are stopped completely the sense of distance remains, although it is greatly diminished. This shows that the sense of distance is not identical with the sense of hearing and that a distinction must be made between the sense of distance and the directional power of the blind.

It is a noteworthy fact that the sense of distance is not possessed by all blind persons, but is found only in a few and to very different degrees in these. The blind possessors of this sense locate it in and near the forehead and say that the sensation is vague and somewhat resembles a light touch. From the experiments of Kunz, Woelfflin, and others, it appears very probable that the distance sense is a function of the sensory fibres of the first branch of the nervous trigeminus, which ramifies through the face. It is still unknown whether the distance sense is served by special nerves or by fibres which also serve the pressure and other senses. An investigation of the conditions which favor this sense would be very valuable, practically as well as theoretically, for thorough development of the distance safer and more independent than they are at sense would make the lives of the blind far present.

## BELGIUM'S MATRIMONIAL LEAGUES

There is no excuse for remaining unmarried if one lives in Belgium or is able to journey into that country during that period of the year known as Whitsuntide. This applies to both sexes, for then maiden ladies possess advantages quite as great as those offered by our leap-years and need not hesitate to declare themselves if attracted by the charms of any particular suitor. Seven years ago there was instituted by the young women of Ecaussines, a village in the province of Hainault, Belgium, a fete on Whit-Monday to which "all available bachelors in the world" were invited to come and choose a wife from among their hostesses. This novel proposition was so well received that at the present day every member of the original committee is reported to be happily married and urging her sisters to do likewise. The celebration begins at ten o'clock on the morning of Whit-Monday, when the visiting bachelors are met at the station and then escorted to the town hall to sign the "golden book." In the afternoon the would-be benedicts are addressed in the market place by the president of the maidens' committee. An afternoon tea is scheduled to follow, and the ceremonies will be concluded with a concert and ball. Unwilling to be outdone by the maidens of Ecaussines in offering propitiations to Cupid, the bachelors in the neighboring village of Ronquieres announced similar festivities for Whit-Sunday, when the ladies are to be the guests. With such matrimonial snares spread on every side, it is difficult to see how one may get past them all and escape being caught.—Harper's Weekly.



# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VICTORIA

### IV.—Shawnigan

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

For a good many years now Shawnigan has been the regular resort of a small army of fishermen every season and in spite of it all, the attraction of the place never seems to grow less. It is par excellence the resort of the family man who likes to give his folks a fresh air outing of a week-end and incidentally to catch a basket of fish to take back to the city, as it is within easy reach of town by rail and there are two good hotels right by the side of the railroad and a stone's throw or less from the water's edge.

Old-timers, who fished the waters of the lake in the earlier days are apt to cry Ichabod and declare that the glory of Shawnigan is departed for fishermen, but for all that the fact remains that many a regular habitue still resorts there regularly every week and usually returns with something to show for his trouble.

No doubt when the waters were less fished the baskets were heavier and the fish were bigger but there are still big fish to be caught in Shawnigan Lake for those who can catch them.

Unfortunately some misguided party introduced cat fish and to this is attributed in great measure the falling off in quality of the trout fishing in the lake. Still last Sunday the writer saw a fisherman returning therefrom with a large basket, in which he claimed to have forty-five fish, caught "on the fly," and, judging from the smile on his countenance, he had greatly enjoyed himself in catching them, which after all is the chief desideratum.

Lately the Government has listened to the representations of Shawnigan anglers and blasted steps in the rocky falls near the outlet of the stream running out of Shawnigan lake with the object of giving the sea trout, and steelheads a chance to ascend into the lake and the experiment has been watched with great interest and bids fair to be a success.

Near the beginning of this season some good fish were caught in the lower pools of the stream obviously sea-run and there seems to be no doubt that many a good trout succeeded in making its way into the lake while several grilse were reported to the writer as caught in the lake, though he did not have the opportunity of personally inspecting them.

The work of blasting out the steps up the falls has been done in good shape and there seems now to be a very good chance of Shawnigan Lake once more becoming as fine a fishing resort as in the days of yore. In the meanwhile, though the fly-fishing there is not what it used to be, as was said above, many an angler makes it his regular resort and usually ends the day with a smiling face and a more or less numerous catch.

Shawnigan Lake is about twenty-five miles from Victoria reached by road or rail, special facilities being given by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company in the summer months.

## PRIMITIVE FISHING AND FISH HOOKS

It is well known that our own stone age ancestors in Europe were great fish eaters, and large mounds of broken shells along the northern coasts bear witness to their tastes. But, of course, little is known of their tackle, all of which, such as it was, must have perished during the many centuries which separate our day from theirs, centuries which only their stone implements have survived. For this reason it is interesting to glance at the piscatory methods of those primitive tribes, who at the time of their discovery were living under much the same general conditions, namely, in a stone age, in absolute ignorance of metals. The inhabitants of Oceania, living as they did upon small islands dotted about in the Pacific, afford an excellent example of the stone-age fisherman, and it is from them that most of the exhibits are obtained. The great majority of these consist of various patterns of fish hooks; but nets of various sizes and patterns were practically universal, and traps of basket works and spears nearly as common. Of especial interest are a small trawl net with wooden frame, used by the New Zealanders to collect mussels, and a small basket trap from New Guinea. The latter is made with a number of small branches fastened together to form a small hollow cone; each branch is furnished with sharp thorns, all of which are directed towards the small closed end of the trap, where the bait is placed. Once a fish has placed his head in the trap the thorns prevent his escape. This trap looks very inefficient, but no one who has been induced to introduce his hand into it has been known to require any further proof on the subject.

The hooks are extremely varied in shape, size, and material, but fall, roughly, into two classes, those for use with bait and those for use without. The former are made of wood or turtle shell, and are either cut from a single piece or composed of a shank with the point lashed on; they may be divided into two types, those which secure the fish by penetrating some part of the mouth or gullet, and those which act as gorges. The latter usually have the point curving round almost to meet the shank, and it is beneath this curve that the bait is tied, so that the fish cannot get it without taking the hook also. These hooks vary in size from the large types, as used in New Guinea and Micronesia for the capture of sharks, and the minute turtle-shell hooks, like a No. 12 round bend, with which the Solomon Islanders take mullet.

The Polynesian hooks are often barbed, and in one specimen from New Zealand, where the point is made of a portion of a dog's jaw, one tooth has been left in situ and filed, to serve as a barb. In this country hooks pointed with

human bone were considered particularly efficacious, and it will be remembered that Maui, the great culture hero of the Maori, drew up the North Island out of the sea when fishing with a hook made from the jawbone of his grandfather; hence their name for their country, te ika a Maui (the fish of Maui). In the class of baited hooks (though they are not strictly hooks at all) may be included two interesting gorges from Melanesia and Micronesia respectively; the bait is fastened on a small and nearly straight slip of turtle shell, which is bored with a hole at the centre for the attachment of the line and sharply pointed at each end; when the fish seizes the bait this pulls athwart the gullet, and the fish can be dragged in. In the Melanesian specimen the float consists of a piece of wood, weighted at one end with a pebble; in the Micronesian specimen it is a young coconut. They are

shank of the hook consists of a broad piece of shell, often cut from the hinge of the valve, so that the ribbed structure imparts a spin to the hook, and the point is another piece of shell or of bone; sometimes a piece of shell, often shaped like a small fish, is neatly lashed to the back of the shank of a turtle-shell hook. But the most elaborate patterns come from New Zealand and Tonga. In the first instance the shank is of wood, neatly shaped in a curve, the front of which is inlaid with a single strip of haliotis shell, and the barbed point is cut from bone. The Tongan hook is larger, and the shank is of whale's bone, inlaid along the back with a gleaming slab of pearl shell; the point, also barbed, is of turtle shell, and to the end of the shank is fastened a frayed piece of white bark, which flutters as the hook is drawn through the water. Marvellous neatness and accuracy is shown in the

pot, there was no sense in risking the loss of dinner as well as a hook which had cost many days' labor.

One metal fish hook from Le Tene, in Switzerland, is exhibited; this is of bronze, and dates from the bronze age, and it is interesting to note how little the earliest type of metal hook known in Europe differs from the latest productions of the present day.—The Field.

## THE WHITE GRIZZLY CUB

The mountain people located west of Fraser River, between Bridge River and Big Creek, were agog over the appearance of a pure white cub following a dark-haired grizzly. The report that Barnum & Bailey or John Robinson would pay an almost fabulous sum for such a feral freak inspired some very strenuous work

and the bears sought refuge in the thickets where the berry crop provided a feast no less welcome to the accommodating appetite.

An especial delight is the Husham berry, its tart freshness never failing to make the busy traveler, be he biped or quadruped, loiter by the roadside. Now the bushes were bending low under the weight of the thickly clustered little berry, and Mother Meerhique, with her big, loose foreclaws, swept the fruit en masse into the open mouth, and the red juice, which produces native beer, made the fat pile high, layer on layer, on the bear's croup. The white cub soon became an adept pupil in this sort of browsing.

The hunters were loath to desert the river, where the fishing bear must of necessity occasionally expose himself to snap shots from across the water, and take their chances in the thickets where they could punch meerhique in the ribs with their rifles easier than they could see him. Mother bear took particular care that no projectiles should spoil her heavy pelage, and fed noiselessly, mostly in the dark of the moon, always moving against the wind and sniffing the air for the presence of danger; and so kept the white cub silent and close by her side. The long and faithful search was in vain, and many hunters returned home disappointed. Many bears were slain, but the white cub had mysteriously disappeared and no human eye ever afterward beheld it. Since then many bears have come and gone in "Get 'em Easy Land," but there has never been seen but one white cub.

It has been suggested that, in its natural development, the white cub's eccentric pelage changed to a normal color and the owner became indistinguishable from its kind; hence its sudden and unaccountable disappearance. There remains nothing but the fading tradition, a version of which Bert Williams or Grant White will probably relate to you, if love of adventure ever takes you up Bridge River in British Columbia.—Brent Altsheler, in Field and Stream.

## HABITS OF THE SALMON

As I have previously stated, salmon do not take a fly for food, though possibly they would swallow it if the leader were not attached. It is my opinion, however, that it would be disgorged in nine cases out of ten, even if it were a live fly, for I think they rise for sport and because of their habit when in salt water of snapping up anything eatable that comes their way. It seems to me that when large salmon rise and then, without apparent reason, fail to take the fly, it is because upon close inspection with their keen sight and instinct, they discover the frail leader attached and "smell a rat." At any rate, the greater portion of them do this way, or at least that has been my experience. However I long since came to the conclusion that it is never wise to make positive statements concerning the habits of animals, birds or fish, for only too often they will be truthfully contradicted by some other close observer. Even the lower animals seem to have individuality.

A naturalist can, of course, speak with authority in a general way and give facts so far as that is possible for fallible man.

A great many writers claim that all species of the king salmon of the Pacific die after reproduction in fresh water. As I have never had the opportunity to study them, I cannot contradict the statement, but if it is true, I would like to have some authority on Pacific Coast salmon explain the great variation in the size and weights of salmon running various rivers each year.

The quinnat salmon in the Columbia river has an average weight of twenty-two pounds, but those weighing seventy-five pounds or even one hundred are occasionally taken. It seems impossible to me that these great fish are of the same age as those weighing from ten pounds up.

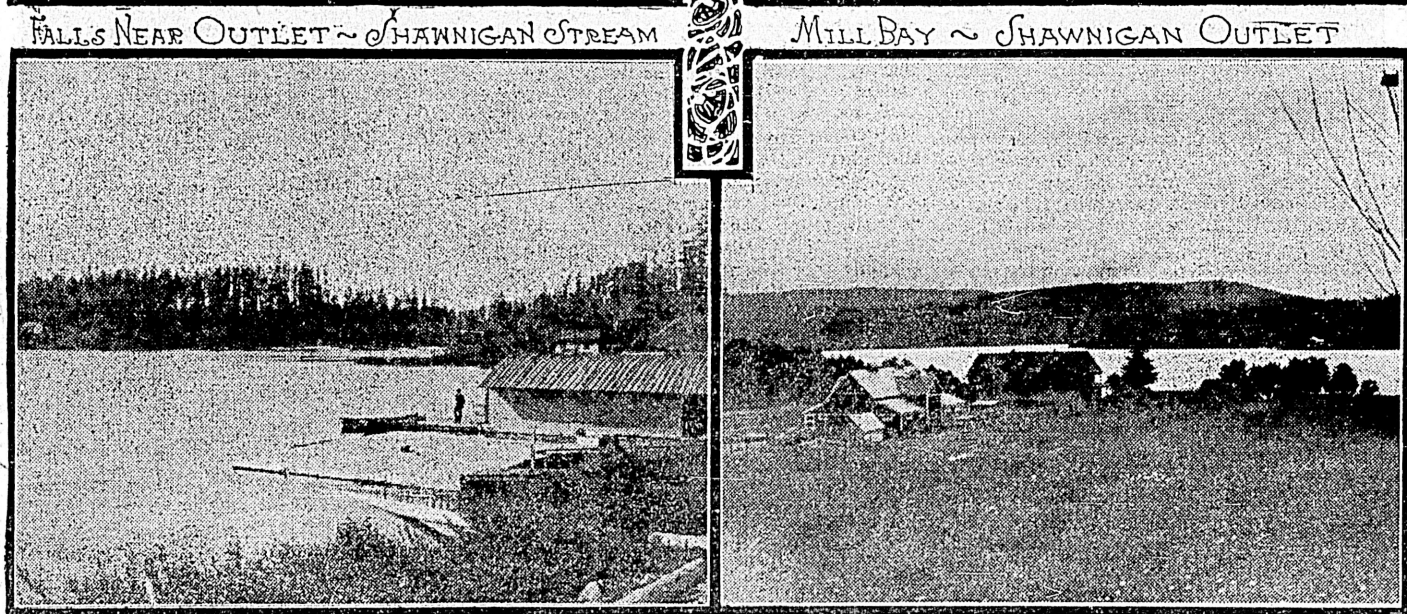
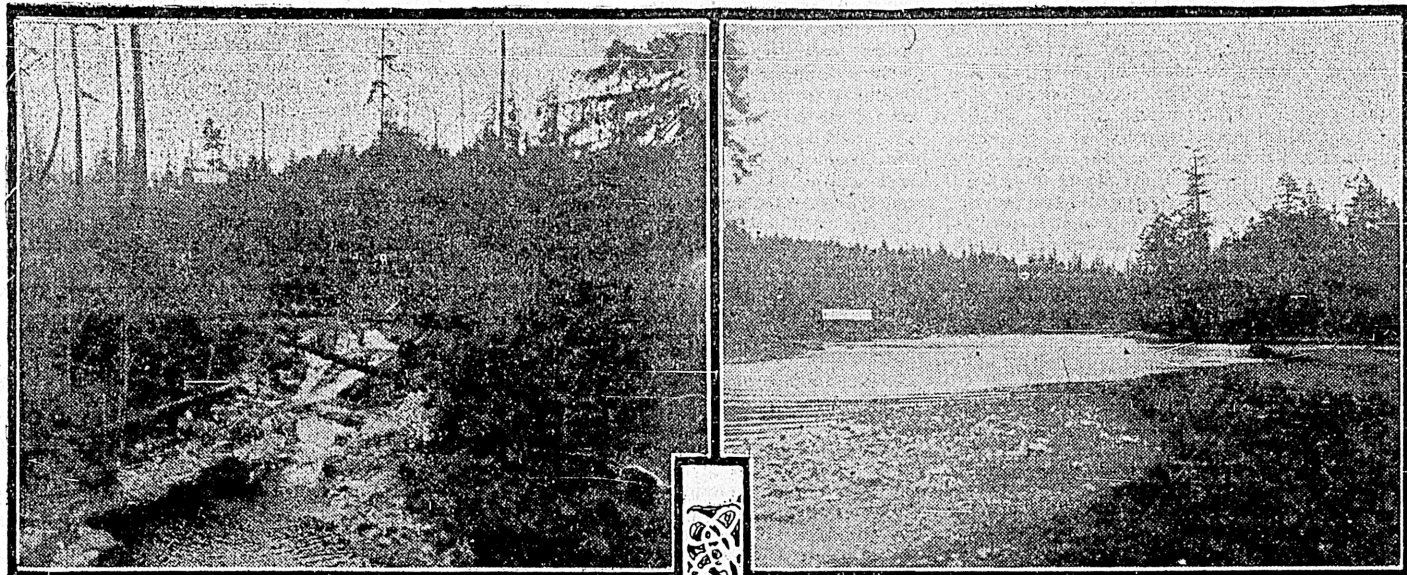
It seems more probable that they are fish that have spawned nearer the salt water than others, and so have avoided the awful life-giving struggle of ascending to the headwaters of the stream hundreds of miles inland. I should also be pleased to know if the Pacific Coast salmon, were they caught near the mouth of the river and stripped of their eggs, would live and return to sea. It seems to me that some of the salmon must fail to spawn some years or else that some of them do survive the spawning period, and I shall cling to the latter theory until convinced by stronger proof than I have yet been able to secure.—D. J. Hart in Outdoor Life.

## THE DECAY OF DINING

Many of us lunch not, neither do we dine. At a recent-cookery exhibition held in Paris much space was devoted to uninviting biscuits, tablets, and powders, which posed as substitutes for nearly every kind of food and combined unpleasantly the kitchen and the chemist's shop.—London Graphic.

## ROOSEVELT-TAFT

An English correspondent has discovered that the rifle which stood in the corner of the office of the President of the United States all through the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, has disappeared and in its place is a bookcase filled with law books. In a few words, that seems to be a very good summary of the difference in the characters of the two men. President Taft is no "mollycoddle," but he prefers a golf club and a law book to a rifle and a "big stick" when he goes out after "mal-effects of great wealth."



used to catch flying fish. Of special interest as compared with these are some gorges of exactly similar shape, used locally in Essex to catch flat fish; these consist of thorns cut from a blackthorn, to which a piece of string is attached.

The best made, and by far most beautiful, hooks are meant to be used without bait, after the fashion of spoon baits. The part which attracts the fish is cut from the pearl shell, or iridescent haliotis; in the former case the entire hook is sometimes cut from a solid piece of this material. More often, however, the

fitting of the various parts of the composite hooks and the bindings by which these parts are held together, and when it is reflected that every piece has been cut from the solid and bored without the aid of any metal instrument, it will be realized that the manufacture of a single hook demanded not only great skill, but the expenditure of a vast amount of time and labor. The lines are evenly plaited of vegetable fibre, usually cocoon; but it is evident that, though primitive man fished far off, he certainly did not fish fine. However, they are very strong, and, as all fishing was for the

on the part of the native hunters. Prospectors threw aside the quartz hammer, the miners deserted the shaft, and the Indian bucks abandoned the chase of the "mowich" to engage in the pursuit. The salmon run was on and the big fish were making the long journey from the sea to their mountain Mecca, where they were to lay their eggs and give up life after four years' existence. The dead fish floated ashore and made a plenteous banquet for "meerhique," as the siwash called the bear, but the watch for the white cub by the water side was so vigilant that the rivers were deserted

# Imperial Press May Result in Wireless News Service

In view of the Imperial Press Conference it is interesting to summarize the actual accomplishments of some of the more important wireless telegraph services in respect of the distribution of news, and as regards the total amount of the daily despatches at a busy station. For a proof of the importance which wireless telegraphy has now attained in journalism we have the statement of the chairman of Reuters Telegram Co., that "the greatest journalistic coup of the year was the news received at Melbourne by wireless telegraphy from Suva (Fiji) of the progress of the American battle-ships when 1,200 miles away from Fiji." From small beginnings a few years ago the distribution of Press news by radio-telegraphy has rapidly increased, until, by the Marconi system alone, the average is over 2,000 words a day. About two-thirds of this total consists of ordinary Press telegrams transmitted to The Times and other European journals by their American correspondents, and to two American journals by their correspondents in Europe. As is well-known, The Times was the first journal to take advantage of the new means of Transatlantic communication, and when the Marconi company has obtained the direct private connections between New York and London and the terminal stations of the long wireless section which are promised in the future, a further development will, no doubt, take place.

About 800 words of Press news daily transmitted by the Marconi company belong to that special preserve of wireless in which no cable or other form of telegraph has power to compete—i. e., the transmission of news to ships at sea. The Cunard Daily Bul-

letin is now a journal of some years' standing, and is remarkable in that it is published simultaneously at a greater number of publishing offices than any other morning journal, and that these offices are frequently as much as 3,000 miles apart. Its contemporary the Marconi Atlantic Daily News, has commenced a career on board vessels of other lines, and will shortly have even a larger number of local editions than the older journal. A similar daily service of from 400 to 500 words of news is sent out by the German station at Norddeich to six or seven passenger vessels, and to the ships of the German navy.

As regards actual telegraphic work done, these ship news services cannot be measured merely by the words transmitted, nor even directly by the words received, and this latter sum may be an indefinitely large multiple of the former. It is naturally not implied by this that the message increases in length as it travels outward, but simply that it may be received simultaneously at each of an indefinitely large number of independent receiving stations, for the wireless transmitter has the power, not possessed by any other long-distance telegraph, of transmitting as easily to a thousand stations as to one. Thus, though 400 words of European news only are sent out from the Marconi station at Norddeich during an hour each night, while a similar amount of American news is distributed from their station at Cape Cod during a later hour, the matter is received independently on fifteen or twenty vessels, the total number of words thus recorded amounting to about 10,000 per night.

This is a new type of electric telegraphy for which no descriptive name as yet exists. It is not multiplex in the ordinary sense, for the term usually means the simultaneous transmission of several different messages over the same line, while this is the transmission of the same message simultaneously over an unlimited number of lines. Both systems are obviously more economical in time and cost than single transmission. Since a large amount of general news, market prices of commodities and stocks, and Parliamentary information is now published in almost every morning journal it is clear that the wireless distribution of news is quite as feasible on land as on sea. In the outlying parts of the Empire, not as yet covered by the intricate network of wires to be found in the mother country, "wireless" will provide a simpler and far more direct means of news distribution and intercommunication. It is proof against floods, snowstorms, and forest fires, which play such havoc with wire lines in unfrequented districts; thus even in such a climate as Alaska the wireless section of the telegraphic line of communications has proved, by several years of uninterrupted work, its superiority to every other form of communication.

The actual speed of transmission, or number of words sent per minute, which in the early experimental stations was naturally low, is now as high as is usual on land lines. Even at so large a station as Glace Bay, where the current to be dealt with at each make or break has an energy of several hundred horse power, despatches have been sent across the

Atlantic at a rate of over 25 words per minute. Over shorter distances much higher speeds have been attained. This speeds of 70 and even 90 words per minute have been reached in transmission between the post office stations of Huanston and Skegness. Even higher speeds than this are said to have been obtained by the Poulsen apparatus, in private trials, by the use of a photographic recorder of special type.

The bulk of matter dealt with daily by a shore station near an important trade route has now reached very considerable dimensions, and often calls for the work does not come steadily, but in a rush while each passing vessel is within range. The figures for the Marconi station at Crookhaven, near Cape Clear—a typical one of its kind—on two occasions during last month amounted to nearly 1,800 words per day, the exact figures being 1,765 on April 11 and 1,769 on the 17th. This is equivalent in amount to about 150 sixpenny inland telegrams per day, and when it is remembered that these were dealt with in batches with blank intervals between, the capabilities of a modern wireless station will be more fully realized.

Across virgin forest, snowfield, and desert, wireless telegraphy now provides a means of communication unequalled in trustworthiness. It is less costly, both in capital expenditure and upkeep, than wire or cable, and possesses the immense advantage over these that each station is self-contained, so that nothing can interrupt communication except the destruction of the station itself.



## Dress and Fashion Notes

Never have the shop windows appeared to greater advantage than during the last few weeks. Decked in folds of the softest texture, each seems to vie with the other in the exquisite simplicity of white muslins or the wonder of color schemes in shantung, ninon de soie, and art linen. Gossamer is really the only appropriate word with which to describe the muslins this year, for their fineness is truly marvelous, and upon this point alone does the smartness of a gown chiefly depend. No matter how beautifully it may be cut, how exquisitely embroidered or inserted, if the muslin itself be not the very acme of fineness the gown loses its cachet at once, and becomes merely over-elaborate; while, this perfection of material achieved, the very simplest confection attains distinction. In fact, over-trimming is certainly to be very carefully avoided this season. White and cream are undoubtedly the favorite wear for muslin gowns, for there are so few figured or colored models to be seen, that they would seem almost non-existent. There is a very decided tendency to be observed towards the curtailing of vashing dresses of all kinds; that is not only shown in cottons and linens, but also in garden party muslins; and smarter models of the lingerie order are all making their debut with skirts of ras terce, and even shorter lengths. This sparing mood seems to have attacked the other end of the dresses as well, and not content with shortening the skirt, it has cut off the high collar as well—a move that will be greatly appreciated in the hot weather, especially for the possessors of short and pretty throats. There can be no more becoming finish to a daintily-tucked muslin than the little turn-down collars that have been christened after Barrie's beautiful play. These "Peter Pan" collars form a very necessary part of a girl's wardrobe at the moment, as scarcely any dress is complete without one, and they certainly give a delightfully fresh touch to the colored linen morning dress, which is so universally seen both in town and country.

### Blouse Suits

This term has become so elastic in employment as to have almost lost its original meaning, which was a shirt and skirt of the same material—generally of the plainest and most severe type. This has been gradually enlarged upon, the shirts becoming blouses, the blouses bodices, and so on, until now-a-days there are but few dresses that cannot be included under this heading. Some of the most beautiful empire and princess muslin are indeed exhibited in this department, though the name is really most inadequate. However, the blouse suit proper is, very much in evidence, and is to a very large extent supplanting coats and skirts for morning wear during the summer months. Plain, rather bright-colored linens, striped galatea, glass cloth checks are some of the favorite materials. The empire waist line is entirely discarded in this make of frock, and the waist is generally rather sharply defined by a wide leather belt, either to match or of a contrasting color. Wide tucks ornament the blouses, which have long tight-fitting sleeves and low collars, the skirts being of umbrella cut, trimmed either with stitched strappings or with tucks to match the blouse. Very large black or white sailor hats, either swathed with muslin to match the dress, or with simply a band of velvet round the crown, are the favorite morning headgear with this type of dress, wide box-pleated tulle ruffles being often worn to complete the costume in the street.

### Bathing Dresses

The moment the weather becomes in the least degree warmer, how to spend the summer holidays appears to be an almost universal topic of conversation. The seaside is generally the solution of the problem, and this decision brings with it the inevitable thought of bathing and its appropriate garb. This year the bathing dresses are to be even more elaborate than last, and everything is being done to ensure a smart effect. The wearing of corsets specially adapted for this pastime is far more usual than it was a few years ago, a fact which should commend itself to the stout, for it must be a severe trial to show shapeless in an unbecoming dress, whether it be on land or in the water. These corsets are so light of texture and have so few bones that they cannot be in the least uncomfortable, being often knitted fabric or owing their restraining powers entirely to cut rather than strength. Stockings, too, are becoming so much rigeur that a belt of some kind with suspenders attached is really a necessity. As regards the costume itself, the directoire mode seems to have passed on to this department, one in which it is far more suitable than most. Some of the latest models are being made with both of the side seams of the skirt unstitched, so that the front breadth hangs somewhat like an apron, a fashion that will commend itself greatly to all keen swimmers, as it leaves the knees so much freer. Others are made with the tunics wrapped well over to one side without fastening below the waist. While on the subject of the waist it may be as well to note that this most adaptable of human attributes is worn very high in the water at the moment, and the belt proper is certainly a thing of the past. These empire waist lines are far more becoming for bathing, as they do not accentuate the deficiencies of the figure nearly so much as more completely tight-fitting garments. Dark blue and red continue to be first favorites in the matter of color, though French people are showing a decided liking for plaid costumes, and the scarlet of a few years ago has become a very decided cherry color. Some very dainty confections are being made of very good wash-

ing satin in dark shades, such as emerald, purple, and brown or black, but, of course, these would only last one season, and are only suitable for a very smart bathing resort either in England or on the Continent. Caps are a very important point in a successful bathing toilette, and consequently require much attention. They are becoming larger every season, and this year the newest and smartest are almost grotesque in their vast proportions. Bathing hats are also very much seen, and are generally more becoming than the ordinary cap, besides save a delicate skin from a good deal of sunburn. Unfortunately these are rather expensive, and are therefore often passed by by the woman of average dress allowance. However, the same effect can be obtained at home by the exercise of a little ingenuity. If a cheap straw or silk hat with a large crown be purchased and the brim very securely wired—for no amount of other stiffening will avail against the water—it is a very simple matter to fix an ordinary cheap waterproof cap into the crown. Great care must be taken not to pierce the mackintosh in any place, as, of course, this would render the cap utterly useless, all the stitches can quite well be confined to the binding all round the edge through which the elastic is passed. Shoes and stockings have then also to be considered. The former can be purchased for a very small sum, and it is well to avoid all eccentricities in the latter, plain black

ing lined with bright cherry-colored crepe de chine.

### Fashionable Accessories

This is certainly a season of odds and ends, and vast is the amount of thought devoted to them. Neckbands, ruffles, boleros, buckles, and hair ornaments all assume and hold an importance that has seldom been accorded to such trifles. And, indeed, it is not without reason that they take this place, for at the moment a dress may be either made or marred by its accessories. One cream satin Princess gown can be made to do duty for several if it be provided with a variety of sequined tabards. These latter are becoming more and more fashionable every day, and some exquisite designs can be found in them, though Dame Fashion has departed a little from the original, with its straight panel back and front, for so many of her votaries struck against the unbecomingness of the former. Now the more usual form of "Tabard" consists of a very high-waisted jeweled bolus, with a wide panel that falls to the hem in front, or with two crossing panels from the sides. This form of trimming is also much worn in the daytime, though in this case it is generally executed in net, heavily embroidered with silk or braid, a few jewels being sometimes introduced as well. Neck finishings are another very important point to be considered. Here there is no such thing as a happy medium, for either the collar is so high as to appear to reach the ears, or it descends to the level of a "Peter Pan" neckband. The latter is likely to become more popular as the heat increases, but there will always remain devotees of the high collar. The very latest departure in this direction has a 3 inch collar at the back, but from the ears it turns out into two revers leaving

## Silence of the Battlefields

Whoever has had occasion, whether for study or for curiosity, to visit many of the battlefields of Europe, must have been especially struck by their silence. There are many things combining to produce this impression, but when all have been accounted for, something over remains. Thus it is true that in any countryside the contrast between the noise of the great fight that fills one's mind and the natural calm of woods and of fields must penetrate the mind; and, again, it is evident that any piece of land which one closely examines, noting all its details for the purposes of history, must seem more lonely and deserted than those general views in which the eye comprehends so much of the work of man; because all this special watching of particular corners, noting of ranges and the rest, make one's progress slow, keep one's eyes close fixed to things more or less near, and thus allow one to appreciate how far between men are save in the towns. But there is more than this. It can be proved that there is more. For the same sense of complete loneliness does not take a man in other similar work. He does not feel it when he is surveying for a map nor when he is searching for an historic site other than that of battle. But the battlefields are lonely.

Some few, especially in this crowded island, are not lonely. Life has overtaken

amazing still, Waterloo, at the very gates of Brussels, within a stone's throw, one may say, of building sites for suburbs, is the only lonely place in its neighborhood. That valley, or rather that little dip which is so great in military history and yet which did so little to change the general movement of the world, is the one deserted set of fields that you can find for a long way round. And the soil of Belgium, a gridiron of railways, stuffed with industry, a place where one short walk takes you from a town to a town anywhere throughout the little state, is still remarkable for the way in which its battlefields seem to fend off the presence of man. The plateau of Fleurus, the marshy banks of Jemappes, the roll of Neerwinden, all illustrate what I mean.

If one considers in what two places since Christendom was Christendom most was done to save Christendom from destruction, one will fix upon the Catalaunian Fields and upon that low tableland in the fork of the two rivers between Poitiers and Tours. In the first Attila was broken, Asia from the East; in the second the Mohammedan, Asia from the South. The Catalaunian Fields have a bleakness amazing to the traveller. Nothing perhaps so near so much wealth is so utterly alone. Great folds of empty land that will grow little, that only lately were planted with stunted pine trees that they might at least grow something, weary the eye. One dead straight road, Roman in origin, Gallic in its continuance, drives right across the waste. It is there that the Huns were broken. It is from that point that their southern retreat eastward was permitted, as was permitted in 1792 the retreat eastward of the Royal Armies from their check in that same plain at Valmy; and Valmy also is intensely lonely, a bare ridge despoiled today even of its mill, and the little chapel raised to the soul of Kellerman hides itself away so that you do not see it until you are close upon the place.

Poitiers has the same loneliness. The Mohammedan had ridden up from the Pyrenees, ricocheted from the walls of Toulouse, but poured on like a flood into the centre of Gaul. Charles the Hammer broke him in the fields beyond Vouneuil. The district is populous and the Valley of the Clain is full of pastures and among the tenderest of European valleys, but as you drift down stream and approach this place the plateau upon the right above you grows bare, and it was there, so far as modern scholarship can be certain, that the last effort of the Arabs was forced back.

That other battle of Poitiers among the vineyards, the Black Prince's Battle, one would imagine could not seem lonely, for it was fought in the midst of tilled land full of vineyards and right above the great high road which leads southeast from the town. But lonely it is, and if you will go up the little gully where the head of the French column advanced against the English archers upon the high land above, you will not find a man to tell you the memories of the place.

Crecy was fought close to a county town; but the same trick of landscape or of influence is also played there. The town hides itself in a little hollow upon the further flank of a hill, and though the right of Edward's line reposed upon it, and though it was within a bowshot of the houses that the boy his son was pressed so hard, yet Crecy hides away from the battlefield. And as you come in by the eastern road, which takes you all along the crest of the English position, there is nothing before you but a naked and a silent land, falling in a dip to where the first of the French charge failed, and rising in long empty lengths of fallow and of grass to where you can see, a single mark for the eye in so much loneliness, the rude cross standing on the place where the blind king of Bohemia fell.

Loneliest of all, with a loneliness which perpetually haunts me whenever I write of it, is that battlefield which I know best and have most closely studied. It is the battlefield on which, as I believe, more was done to affect both military and general history than on any other—the battlefield of Wattignies. Here the Revolution certainly stood, to go under with the fall of Maubeuge, which was at the last gasp for food, or, with the raising of that siege, to go forward. By the success at Wattignies the siege was raised. In military history also it is of great account, for at Wattignies for the first time the great mind of Carnot, the darting aquiline mind of that man whose school of tactics produced Napoleon, first dealt with an army. At Wattignies for the first time the concentration at the fullest expense of fatigue, of overwhelming force upon one point of the objective, came into play and was successful. Such tactics needed the infantry which as a fact were used in their development. Still, they were new. Now, Wattignies, where so much was done to change the art of war and to transform Europe, is as lonely as anything on earth. Lines of high trees, a wood almost uncultivated—a rare thing in France—a swept, wintry upland without a house or a barn, a little huddled group of poor steadings round a tiny church, and against it all the while rain and hard weather driving from the French plains below: that is Wattignies. Up through those sunken ways by which Duquesnoy's division charged you will not meet a single human being, and that heath over which the emigrant nobles countercharged for the last time under the white flag, is similarly bereft of men. Nowhere do you more feel the unnatural loneliness of those haunted places of honor than in this, which I believe to be the chief one of all the European fields.—H. Belloc, in the Morning Post.



Fine Arts Building, one of the seven magnificent permanent buildings.

being the only smart wear. Many people make the mistake of buying cheap stockings for this purpose, only to bitterly regret it when, after their first bath, the stockings emerge of a bronze green color, for only the best dyes can withstand sea water. This is a fact it is well to remember throughout the ordering of bathing costumes, for thousands a year are spoiled from disregarding this one point.

### Coats for the Races

In no other item of her wardrobe is the smart woman allowed so much latitude for the expression of her imagination as in the fashioning of her wraps for important occasions. Originality is certainly the cry of the moment, and for race coats, in particular, the variety of design is immense, running the whole gamut from the soft folds of a treader mantle to the hard and simple lines of Directoire paletot; but, no matter what the design may be, it must be carried out with the greatest precision, and with an infinite care for detail. Light color cloths, Shantung in its natural colorings, and Cashmere are the favorite materials; while almost without exception the dominant note in the trimming is black. This is undoubtedly most effective when seen in conjunction with the buff and pale browns that are so much worn this season. It appears in cuffs and collars and large revers on the tailor-made designs, while on the less formal cloaks it is in evidence in elaborately-braided borders. Ottoman silk is still in vogue for insets in collars, etc., but is not so much seen for the larger portions of coats as hitherto. One very effective wrap intended for Ascot, which was shown the other day by one of our best houses, was cut in long, straight lines reaching from throat to hem, with tight fitting sleeves. Fashioned from natural colored Shantung it was heavily braided with giant black soutache from the hem to above the knees, the braiding being continued up in two points back and front that met upon the shoulders. The cuffs and collar of black Ottoman silk were also heavily braided. Large jet cabochon buttons completed a very effective trimming, while a clever note of color was introduced by the coat be-

ing the only smart wear. A wide frill of net surmounts the back of the collar and is continued round the revers, terminating in a full jabot in front.

### AN EFFORT OF MEMORY

Sir Frederick Pollock relates a curious incident arising at a dinner at which Thomas Campbell and Lord Nugent were present, and the conversation drifted from the use of Latin words in English to monosyllabic verse. Someone expressed a doubt whether two consecutive lines composed of words of one syllable could be found in our language. Lord Nugent at once quoted:

"By that dread name we wave the sword on high,

And swear for her to live—with her to die."

Campbell said he did not believe in the lines, and asked where they came from. Lord Nugent said: "From your own 'Pleasures of Hope.'" "How do you know that?" asked the poet. "I know it all by heart," replied Nugent. "I'll bet you a guinea you can't repeat it," said Campbell. The bet was taken, and Nugent started declaiming.

The poet soon got tired, and said, "I see you know the poem; don't go any further." The other insisted upon repeating the whole poem or claiming double stakes, and Campbell paid the extra guinea in order to be spared the recital of the poem which had made him famous—which he had forgotten.

### RAIN AT THE EXPOSITION

Out of the first twenty-eight days of the Exposition, it rained one evening and "sprinkled" two—not such a bad record. Unfortunately the "rain" in the record was present upon the evening of the opening day and was one of the heaviest on record. Since that time, however, the Weather Man has been treating us very nicely, and even visitors from the East are again venturing to the grounds without the proverbial Eastern umbrella and have stopped looking for thunder-storms.

them, spreading outward from the towns. By what a curious irony, for instance, the race-course at Lewes, with a shouting throng of men as the horses go by, corresponds precisely to the place where must have been the thickest of the advance on Montfort's right as he led them to attack the King. Evesham is not lonely. Battle is full of houses and of villas, and the chief centre of the fight is in a garden.

But for the most part the great battlefields are lonely; and their loneliness is unnatural and oppressive. In some way they repel men. Trasimene is the lonely shore of a marsh. One would imagine that a place so famous would be in some way visited. One of the great sewers of cosmopolitan travel runs close by; one would imagine that the historic interest of the place would bring men from that railway to the shore upon which so very nearly the Orientals destroyed us. There is no such publicity. Sitting at evening near those reeds, where the great fight was fought, one has a feeling, rare in Italy, commoner in the North, of complete isolation. There is nothing but water and the evening sky, and it is so mournful that one might imagine it a place to which things doomed would come to die.

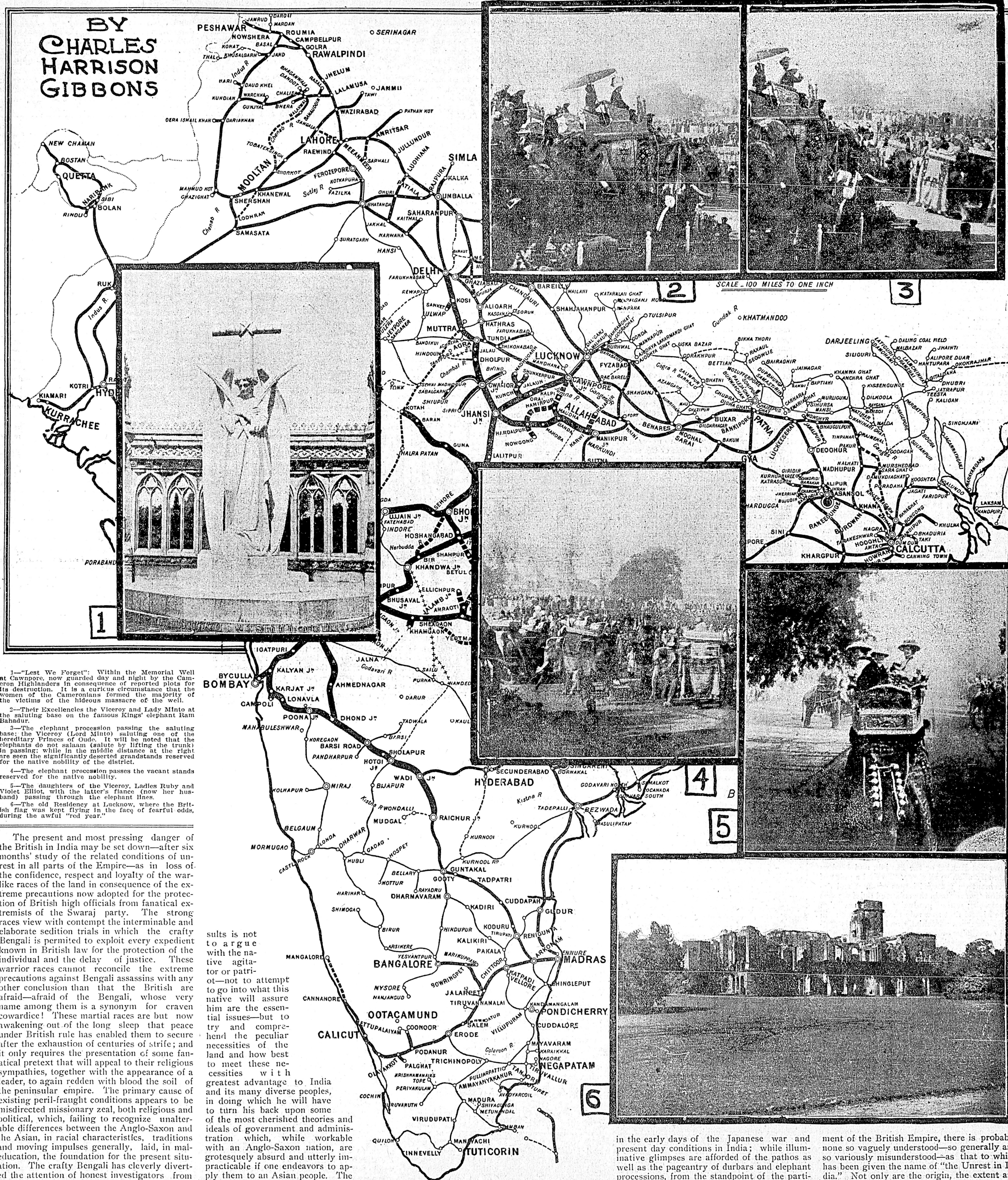
Roncesvalles, which means so little in the military history of Europe and so much in her literature, is a profound gorge, cleft right into the earth 3,000 feet, and clothed with such mighty beech woods that for these alone, apart from its history, one might imagine it to be perpetually visited. It is not visited. No house is near it, save the huddled huts round the gloomy place of pilgrimage upon the further side of the pass. A silence more profound, a sense of recession more complete, is not to be discovered upon any of the great roads of Europe—for one of the great roads goes by the place where Roland died, but very few travel along it.

Toulouse is popular and noisy; surrounded by so many small market gardens and so busy and humming a Southern life (detestable to quiet men!) that you might think no site near it was touched with loneliness. But there is such a site. It is the crest beyond the city where Wellington's victory was won. More



# THE UNREST IN INDIA

BY  
CHARLES  
HARRISON  
GIBBONS



- 1—"Lest We Forget": Within the Memorial Well at Cawnpore, now guarded day and night by the Cameron Highlanders in consequence of reported plots for its destruction. It is a curious circumstance that the women of the Camerons formed the majority of the victims of the hideous massacre of the well.
- 2—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto at the saluting base on the famous Kings' elephant Ram Bahadur.
- 3—The elephant procession passing the saluting base: the Viceroy (Lord Minto) saluting one of the hereditary Princes of Oude. It will be noted that the elephants do not salute (salute by lifting the trunk) in passing; while in the middle distance at the right are seen the significantly deserted grandstands reserved for the native nobility of the district.
- 4—The elephant procession passes the vacant stands reserved for the native nobility.
- 5—The daughters of the Viceroy, Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot, with the latter's fiancé (now her husband) passing through the elephant lines.
- 6—The old Residency at Lucknow, where the British flag was kept flying in the face of fearful odds, during the awful "red year."

The present and most pressing danger of the British in India may be set down—after six months' study of the related conditions of unrest in all parts of the Empire—as in loss of the confidence, respect and loyalty of the warlike races of the land in consequence of the extreme precautions now adopted for the protection of British high officials from fanatical extremists of the Swaraj party. The strong races view with contempt the interminable and elaborate seditious trials in which the crafty Bengali is permitted to exploit every expedient known in British law for the protection of the individual and the delay of justice. These warrior races cannot reconcile the extreme precautions against Bengali assassins with any other conclusion than that the British are afraid—afraid of the Bengali, whose very name among them is a synonym for craven cowardice! These martial races are but now awakening out of the long sleep that peace under British rule has enabled them to secure after the exhaustion of centuries of strife; and it only requires the presentation of some fanatical pretext that will appeal to their religious sympathies, together with the appearance of a leader, to again redden with blood the soil of the peninsular empire. The primary cause of existing peril-fraught conditions appears to be misdirected missionary zeal, both religious and political, which, failing to recognize unalterable differences between the Anglo-Saxon and the Asian, in racial characteristics, traditions and moving impulses generally, laid, in mal-education, the foundation for the present situation. The crafty Bengali has cleverly diverted the attention of honest investigators from the critical main issue by involving them in a maze of evidence and argument upon what the Bengali presents as the issues. What the investigator in India must do to get practical re-

sults is not to argue with the native agitator or patriot—not to attempt to go into what this native will assure him are the essential issues—but to try and comprehend the peculiar necessities of the land and how best to meet these necessities with the greatest advantage to India and its many diverse peoples, in doing which he will have to turn his back upon some of the most cherished theories and ideals of government and administration which, while workable with an Anglo-Saxon nation, are grotesquely absurd and utterly impracticable if one endeavors to apply them to an Asian people. The restoration of a paternal absolutism and the appointment as Viceroy of such a man as Kitchener, with elastic discretionary powers and a wholly Anglo-Indian advisory

board are necessary in the present crisis. Incidentally, an interesting study is presented today, of parallels between Russian methods

in the early days of the Japanese war and present day conditions in India; while illuminative glimpses are afforded of the pathos as well as the pageantry of durbars and elephant processions, from the standpoint of the participating native nobility.

Of all the complex problems presented for solution by those entrusted with the govern-

ment of the British Empire, there is probably none so vaguely understood—so generally and so variously misunderstood—as that to which has been given the name of "the Unrest in India." Not only are the origin, the extent and the gravity of the disaffection matters of elusive indefiniteness to politicians and the public "at Home"; they are almost as perplexing mysteries to the Englishman in India; almost,



but not quite, for he knows something of the fantastic nature of Oriental peoples and the wide differentiation of that nature from the nature of the Anglo-Saxon. And this can never be fully realized by anyone who does not know the East by personal contact, which fact enters largely into the case as it stands and immensely complicates the task of solution.

Is India on the verge of another Mutiny? Officialdom says "no, the very suggestion is preposterous," as it may be expected to hold until, even after, the peril of insurrection has been blazoned in blood and fire. History is self-repeating, and the story of the Mutiny may today be read with profit. To admit the present critical situation would, in the opinion of those in authority, be to admit incompetency in administration, alarm the British nation perhaps unnecessarily, and give a status to the rebellious movement which it is still hoped may be denied to it. Hence the censorship of the Press in India is of a thorough character undreamed of by the average Britisher, while what does appear in the public prints is usually as wide of the salient and significant facts as were the authorized war reports appearing in the Russian Press during the first months of the trial of strength with little, despised Japan. Hence, too, British journalists sent out from Home to write of the situation from personal observation, are straightway upon arrival in India provided with a most courteous but insistent chaperonage, so that only such sides of the case are seen and such conclusions arrived at as simplify and support the official position.

To endeavor to obtain opinions of value from the Anglo-Indian resident in Bombay or Madras or any of the southern or central districts is equally farcical: the disaffection is in the North, originating in Bengal but now embracing the Punjab and all upper India within the danger zone. The South will tell you the agitation is strictly confined to courage-lacking Bengal, "in no way affecting the peace or safety of India." Officialdom says the same, with mental reservations, and always with the hope that in some way the swelling tide of discontent may yet be stayed without public disclosure of its volume or its grave potentialities.

For frankly, British rule in India is today more seriously jeopardized than it was in ante-mutiny days, the champions of revolt having a better case in logic, while retaining the powerful support of the religious and racial fanaticism that was the mainspring of action during the memorable "red year."

It may be argued, and with seeming reason, that one who visits India as I have, for two or three months annually, has neither right nor license to set up his opinions or his observations against those of residents, acquainted with the country and its peoples. I thought so too when I first visited India, and laughed at the absurdity of the request when I received a letter from an American newspaper which in other days I had served as a special correspondent, asking me—as I would be travelling in India that winter—to "send in an article dealing comprehensively with the so-called Unrest, its origin, its meaning, its extent, its national significance, and its probable or possible solution."

Who am I, I thought, that I should attempt or be expected to attempt, the superhuman?

But I was anxious to oblige—imbred journalistic ethics and traditions are not casually eradicated—and I decided to do my serious best. So I went, during my travels through the then parched and blistering land, to some twenty or more prominent journalists, from Madras to Lahore and from Bombay to the Capital, and obtained from each an interview, or a written opinion, most generally the latter, covering the points in my unsought assignment. These, I thought, I will file carefully away, and when the opportunity presents itself, obtain a statement of its case from the Bengal committee, with a reply to that from some informed official. And with all that heavy ammunition it will only be left for me to work up an introduction epitomizing the cases pro and con, with something of the local color and atmosphere—and the deed is done!

Plain sailing it seemed to be. It was only when the harmonizing of the many sincere and well-considered opinions came to be attempted that realization forced itself that Bombay knows not Bengal or the Punjab, and Madras is equally alien to all three. To find a point of agreement on material issues of fact and deduction therefrom in the collected opinions was impossible; while gradually the conviction forced itself that as a rule the Englishman in India observes parochially and forms his general conclusions upon such observations. Also by long association with certain seemingly fixed conditions, his eyes are not too keen for signs of upheaval. There are perhaps none so oblivious of the dormant dangers of the slumbering volcano as those who live their tranquil lives upon its vine-clothed slopes.

There is, too, some foundational justification for the saying that onlookers see most of the game, and it is for this reason, as well as because I have had opportunity of late to observe conditions in all parts of India, and trace the appearance and trend of related conditions, that I am making bold to write of the Unrest upon what admittedly are and must be superficial observations. It is an honest conviction with me as with many others that the situation in India today is pregnant with great danger, if not to British supremacy at least of a terrible and sanguinary struggle for the retention of that supremacy. It is an equally honest conviction that India may be spared a second baptism of blood and the Empire an incalculable expenditure in lives and treasure if the fatuous policy of concealment, misrepresentation and weak adherence to British standards (where wholly inapplicable) be promptly abandoned for straightforward admission of facts and such stern paternal absolutism as alone can meet the traditional and racial require-

ments of the land and its peoples in successful government.

The primary cause of the Unrest in India—the initial cause of every Asian problem that the white peoples face—may be diagnosed as misdirected missionary zeal, religious or political; zeal which, in its non-recognition of unalterable differences of racial characteristics, traditions, philosophies and moving impulses generally, becomes well-meaning but none the less dangerous fanaticism. Interwoven with this is ineradicable Anglo-Saxon conceit in the fixed superiority under all conditions, of Anglo-Saxon institutions, Anglo-Saxon standards of morality, Anglo-Saxon religion, Anglo-Saxon theories and methods of government, of education, and of administration—regardless of the fact that these codes and institutions cannot be universally applied successfully. You may take an Indian boy from the cradle, bring him up strictly as a young Englishman, educate him as such, keep him entirely apart from and out of touch with his own race and color, and you have but spoiled an Oriental. The finished product is not and could never be an Englishman. And forms of government that are, in theory at least, admirably right and best for an Anglo-Saxon people, are not and never can be equally right and best for an Asian people. Applied to an Asian people, regardless of every immovable condition that should count and does count in fact, they become monuments of well-intentioned blundering.

To set aside all religious aspects of the question, the present conditions in India may be traced directly to the failure of India's pioneer political and religious missionaries to recognize at the inception of their activities fixed differences of race and blood. The youth of India has been encouraged to seek education on European lines. Book-learning and European methods generally being held in contempt by the warlike and historic races of the land, it was naturally the suave, self-seeking, sycophantic Bengali who chiefly sought the schools and universities as a means of ingratiating himself in the favor of the powers of the land. As a parrot student he excels. He quickly learns, too, that government by the people through the secret ballot is today the declared foundation of Anglo-Saxon liberties. Forthwith he sees a great light! His nervous fingers can never hold the sword; the thunder of cannon or the shriek of shell will always send him scurrying in fear for a hiding place; but the ballot—the secret ballot—is a weapon infinitely to his taste.

He is, moreover, a born politician, if a craven, and shrewd enough to recognize the illimitable opportunities of political chicanery. The subtleties of the game appeal to him. He has inborn genius for intrigue and finesse. Besides, here is a way by which he may hope to ultimately dominate the land—to rule the Sikh, the Pathan, even the sturdy little Ghurka, whose fierce eyes and ready knife have ever been sufficient to set him quivering as with an attack of Madras ague. The power of the ballot, he very soon decides, is quite the ideal power for government. By the ballot he can see a way for himself, the despised Bengali, to control the destinies of Hindustan, and craftily to avenge himself in the process of years, upon the manlier, contented, unlettered and unchanging races that from time immemorial have harried Bengal and its people.

So he pursues with avidity his European studies and feels himself already half a conqueror. He has in him no element of constructive statecraft, yet he has grand visions of an India-to-be, a babu's, not a warrior-governed, land. The more he reads and studies the English books, the more logically irresistible do his dreams become.

His books, his universities, cannot or do not teach him, or it is beyond his capacity or his desire to learn, that behind the exercise of the ballot there must be a forceful people, capable of defending as well as of exercising the ballot privilege. They do not teach him, or if they do he will cheerfully disregard so unpleasant a feature, that crises come with nations as with individuals in which the fine-spun theories of civilization, no matter how convincing or how admirable, must at times be sustained by strength of arm, by individualism, determination, deeds that in due time become events of history upon which the peaceful scholar and philosopher perform revise and re-shape their codes.

Glancing back over the story of the Bengali, can one wonder that the vista of delights unfolded by the European schooling which he imperfectly comprehends, has made him mad—almost as mad as those well-meaning English in India who first prescribed European education on lines invariably leading to the learned professions, as a miraculous treatment capable of transforming the Asian nature into the Anglo-Saxon!

Still dealing with the educational primary cause of all the present trouble: When first the natives of India were encouraged to adopt European methods of education and praised and petted for so doing, the fact was lost sight of that while the babu is ready enough to seek such power as that of the ballot, and plume himself as the thinker and the prospective master of the land, his transformation is not so thorough and complete that his hereditary and conveniently-practical recognition of all government as paternal is shattered or even disturbed. That is inborn. And so, by a process of reasoning the intricacies of which are to the Englishman past all finding out, while professing his complete conversion to the principles of representative government, he still can reconcile this new devotion with the good old Oriental doctrine that "the State is the Father and the Mother of its people." It is therefore perfectly logical for the superficially educated Bengali or Deccani Brahmin to contend that, the State having facilitated his education, his future maintenance in his new sphere of life becomes a duty of State.

His parents in the old times taught him and were responsible for his business in life. The State now instructs him, in Free School and University. Therefore, the State stands in loco parentis, and has assumed all responsibilities of the parent! He has proven himself an apt babbler of European university lore, but he is still an Oriental, and from the Oriental standpoint his free education unquestionably gives him a claim upon the State.

One of them will argue, for example, that since the State made him a lawyer (and lawyers are in the majority in the product of the universities) the duty of the State is clearly to find him a position or remunerative practice in that profession. There are now so many of these graduates of the universities that there are very far from enough positions to go round, and the result is that thousands are dissatisfied. There are English officials in the country, and the Bengali and the Brahmin demand that the positions held by these should by preference be given to the native, quoting the ill-considered and unwise utterances of public men at Home as to the desire of Britain to instal the native in administrative places wherever possible. University degrees and aptness in controversy do not, however, make men fit for authority over strong men, although these subjective masses be unlettered; the schooling of the Bengali does not make him a strong man, resourceful, vigilant, faithful, just, determined—the type of man that wins Empires in the East, or what is harder still sometimes, holds them from disintegration. The Bengali's comprehension, controlled by his ambitions, does not compass this. He would be quite ready to accept the full powers of government—but he does not want the responsibilities to accompany these powers. These men of education are clever and cunning and crafty and most polite, but almost invariably effeminate and timorous. They are not leaders who could control the country, and in their hearts they know it. They want the places of honor and emolument, but they want the strength of the British Raj behind them to back them up and protect them from what, but for the British, would be the powers of the land. These well realize, as do the agitators in and about Calcutta, that Brahmin or Bengali rule in India would be a short-lived jest for history, and that were the British to withdraw from the country, chaos and bloodshed would be precipitated and those of the Bengal strain become once more the harried and the despised.

Of course the eloquent champions of "Hindustan for the people of Hindustan" do not openly admit these truths, but they know them for such. They know that complete success for their soaring plans would, but spell dire disaster for India and for themselves. They know that Britons still respect the bulldog doctrine of "what we have we'll hold," and they build on this doctrine to the discomfiture of the British and the infinite multiplication of the difficulties of government in India.

Besides, plot and intrigue are delights to the soul of the Bengali. He seeks not more the ostensibly desired results than he does the intoxication of the game. He joys in legal technicalities and quibbles and in the subtleties of abstruse argument. He has a marvellous memory and there is nothing more well pleasing to his Asian nature than to trip and tangle the ponderous Anglo-Saxon in his controversial intricacies. And the Englishman in India has provided such opportunities for confounding British doctrines generally! The Englishman has taught the babu that self-government is the only true and proper form of government according to the ethics of the age, so the Bengali demands self-government and eligibility for the franchise out of the mouths of British political economists and British printed authorities. He virtually challenges the Englishman in India to defend his (the Englishman's) contradictory position in extolling representative government while withholding the ballot, and nurses inward joy when the Englishman labors and flounders in the impossible task of explanation. He would, mayhap, be satisfied if the Englishman would but confess himself a stupendous blunderer and admit that, while democratic government is sound in principle and apparently the best of all governments for Anglo-Saxon peoples, it would be unsuitable, ridiculous, even disastrous, for an Asian people—that it was a mistake to fill the native Indian's head with rubbish by educating him along English lines and toward English ideals that he can never understand or make applicable.

But the Englishman is proverbially obstinate. He does not like to admit himself wrong, or to concede that the guarantees of British liberty would be transformed into weapons forged for self-destruction if placed in the hands of some other peoples. The Bengali thus has him between two fires of argument: between two alternatives in conclusions. And all the arguments contradict the position the Anglo-Saxon must assume for the safety as well as the weal of India; while the alternatives are to stand fast for his enunciated ideals in government and thus deliver over India to inevitable disaster, or to repudiate those ideals and govern India in the only way it can ever be successfully governed as a whole—by a stern but just paternalism. Unwilling to admit what he knows for the facts, the Englishman in India morosely tells the suave Bengali that he cannot have the ballot anyway—and that he talks too much.

If he would but admit the initial errors—grotesque in their absurdity to any student of Orientalism—enunciate the doctrine of a firm and wise despotism for the country's good, and stand by the gospel of the sword that won India still being keen to hold the country and punish its enemies within or without, the Bengali would be heard of no more as a fomentor of rebellion and unrest. Anglo-Saxon racial obstinacy and fear of the powers "at Home," "which never can understand," inter-

vene unfortunately, and the Brahmin and the Bengali continue upon their devious course as workers of mischief. They form secret societies in which they may air their oratory and their fancied grievances to willing ears. They dabble in anarchism, more to their taste than open warring. They convince and use as their instruments the low caste men of the hills who occasionally come their way, and who are simple as children in world-lore, but—unlike the Bengali—devoid of personal fear. They plunge delightedly into elaborate technical defences and interminable legal battles when prosecutions for sedition are initiated. They crowd the Indian secret service with men of their own race and nature, and amuse themselves by keeping the authorities in constant turmoil of excitement through the reports of these emissaries. They drive home the fact in the minds of the soldierly Sikh and Pathan and Mahomedan that, although these wear the medals of faithful and loyal service to the British Raj, they are nevertheless unwelcome aliens in South Africa, or Canada, or Australia, insultingly classed miscellaneously as "Hindus" in the hostile legislation of these British dominions. They cite the very few reversals of decisions by native members of the Indian judiciary as testimony to the quality of the brains of India when weighed by British standards; and if this is not enough, they even point to Sir John Fisher—Lord Roberts—Rudyard Kipling—as showing that India produces some of the greatest Britons of the times. They hedge the Government about with worries and with nihilistic terrors until the movement of a Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice or Commissioner, is marked by such extreme precautions for the official's safety as would convince a stranger in the land that it is actually upon the brink of internal war.

And all the time the greater danger grows! The soldier nations of the North cannot and never will understand why on the discovery of a Bengal plot against the powers of authority, a trial should drag for weary months, obstructed and hampered by every tricky device of clever legal practice. They shrug contemptuous shoulders when it is explained to them that in British justice no man may be condemned to punishment until and unless he, individually, is proven guilty as charged. They know full well how utterly improbable or impossible it is for a British trial to elicit truth or meet the ends of equity and justice in dealing with Orientals and Oriental methods.

"Why not, since it is Bengal maketh all the trouble, punish the Bengalis all until they deliver the guilty over to justice?" they urge, with knowledge and experience of the crude but direct and efficacious practice of the past. "Let but two regiments of the Gurkhas be sent to teach the Bengali his place and duty, and the matter is ended and the land at peace."

It is the voice of wisdom. The course commended would, or would have met the situation. But the Anglo-Saxon genius for blundering at critical moments, and Anglo-Saxon devotion to Anglo-Saxon ways and gospels, must be maintained. The Man-in-the-Street at Home must be considered.

Let but the Viceroy make a pilgrimage to any part of the Empire now, and he moves about no longer as the inviolate father of his people, secure in their affection and their care. Roads closed to all traffic and guarded by soldiery—the populace that would seek only to show their ruler honor and respect, sternly ridden back by the cavalry to wide distances from his person—police spies everywhere—suspicion and precaution in the street, the bazaar, the camp, the temple gate. These are the conditions more potent by far than the Bengali's hysterical oratory or his seditious screeds in the vernacular press that make for general disaffection in a friendly people. The very extent and omnipresent evidences of precautions against the extremists of the "reform" circle are in themselves an active source of danger to the peace of India, for they are viewed with disgust by the native soldiery, accustomed to direct and straightforward proceedings.

"Can it be possible," they ask one another privily, "that these be the British whom we serve that now confess themselves in fear of the Bengali—the Bengali of all men! Where did we always go when wanting gold or cattle, horses or wives withal, but to Bengal and take them! And these be the British, our masters!"

Their pride in following a fearless people has received a blow. And it is a blow at the peace of India.

Of course the Man-at-Home can reach no other conclusion than that it is both sensible and a duty to take these extreme precautions for the safety of the Government's representatives in India. Equally is it understandable how the Viceroy and others of lesser rank have no particular desire to close their careers prematurely as victims of a cowardly assassin's bomb or dagger. But there is force remaining in the axiom of the men of will who have set the British in high places the world over, that he who has great responsibilities in his keeping must be beyond disclosure of the thought of personal danger. He must see only his duty and go straight to it, leaving all else upon the knees of the gods. A measure of fatalism is essential in the make-up of any man to whom it is left to successfully meet any great crisis.

The seriousness of affairs in India was most impressed upon me during the Viceroy's visit in November last to Lucknow, the ancient capital of the Kings of Oude, and the scene of one of the most thrilling chapters, reflecting the glory of indomitable British pluck, in the dark story of the Mutiny. True the streets of the modern city on that occasion were gay with flags and bunting and the greenery of many triumphal arches; true, also, the magic Eastern night was brilliant with festal illuminations and many British bands made joyous music while Fashion celebrated

the presence of Royalty's representatives. But these displays touched not the heart or life or feeling of the people. The gaiety was forced and artificial. The gilding of conditions was so thin that everywhere the grim bones of reality protruded.

Quite probably the natives of the Lucknow district were, and still are, as truly loyal to Britain as any in the land. Why, then, impugn their loyalty by driving them back like dangerous wild beasts when they would press forward merely to see and do honor to their Emperor's representative? Quite probably there was "no shadow of discontent in all the United Provinces of Agra and Oude." But why, then, the special police camp of some thousand men—the closing of the peaceful country roads—the carefully toned and inspired reports in the Government Press—the hundred and one reminders of Russian policy and practice?

One had need of no over-vivid imagination to transform into the knout the ready sabre of the ever-active cavalry as they rode back the peasantry to distant boundaries from the deserted and guarded highways; or to find parallels between the blind impotence and dependence of the Secret Service chiefs upon their henchmen of questionable loyalty, and those of Russian officialdom in its relationship to the mercurial intelligence agents of the Czar; or even in the censorship of the Press, whose reports are subjected to revision not only by the suppression of facts unpalatable to the powers of authority, but not infrequently by the incorporation of paragraphs suggesting conditions widely different from the actual.

There was indeed an element of grim humor in the memorable meeting of the Viceroy with the titular nobility of that land of memories—but not the humor of a happy and contented people rejoicing in the presence of their ruler. Rather, the whole proceeding was tinged with thinly-veiled satire, and ever and anon the mask would seem to slip. Of a certainty the nobles of the land presented themselves as bidden, to meet and greet the King-Emperor's representative—those of them who had not some pilgrimage to perform, or some ceremonial of religion to give attention to, or were not, unhappily, seized with sudden illness. Assuredly, too, they did all required honor to the Viceroy, and in their loyal and patriotic addresses declared their joy not only in his presence among them, but also in the changed conditions that had brought their land under the beneficent government of the British Raj!

And they the lineal descendants of the ancient rulers whose palaces today echo the tread of the alien tourists' booted feet or the clink of the Englishman's billiard-balls where he has possessed himself of those palaces for his imperative Club!

The Viceroy, too, played equally the game. He genially assured the assembled nobles of his unalterable confidence in their devotion and loyalty, while voicing an incidental warning, quite out of harmony with such an assurance, that in the event of sedition or disloyalty presenting itself, the Government would be found strong to act and no hesitancy would be shown in visiting upon those responsible swift and sufficient punishment.

The gilding of phrase and the emphasis of mutual confidence and esteem did not and could not entirely conceal the feeling of either of the parties at this dramatic interview.

The elephant procession followed. A braver show or more spectacular could scarcely be imagined or desired even in this land of pageantry. The setting, too, was worthy the event.

"From the Crommelin Road," to quote the Pioneer, "opposite the entrance to Victoria Park might be glimpsed the north gate of the Chouk, the haunt of jewellers whose wares rejoice the hearts of princes and lighten the purses even of those with no great fortunes to spend. Victoria Park itself, with its bronze statue of the departed Great Queen, its trees and well-kept lawns, was in the centuries ago intended as a pleasure-ground for the inhabitants, and a pleasure-ground it assuredly is wherein it delights one to linger. Finally the Rumi Darwaza and the great Imambara, or mausoleum of Asaf-ud-Daula, with its flanking mosques, a group of buildings whose dimensions and architectural style mark them out as the finest and most imposing of the many buildings of Lucknow. A spot with haunting memories of Asaf-ud-Daula, the famous fourth Nawab of Oude's royal House, who sought to outvie the splendors of Tipoo Sultan, built his own sepulchre, bridges and mosques, and himself delighted in elephant processions on an imposing scale. Beyond, the site of the old Maachi Bhawan Fort, blown up by its garrison in July, 1857, when the banner of England floated none too secure over the Residency, to be restored after the re-occupation of Lucknow, and, later still, after the great assemblage at Delhi, when Victoria was declared Queen-Empress of India, to be again demolished. This last was the point chosen for the final act in the November drama—the grand march-past of salaaming elephants."

The intense green of the far-stretching expanse of park sward—the glitter and softened color of the World's Fair-suggesting groups of tawdry palaces, the blue of the over-arching Indian sky, the blaze upon all of the fierce Indian sun! The picture—without the procession—was surely one of peace, so beautiful as to impress itself indelibly.

But there was not lacking a note of discord and suggestion. Here in the most favored viewpoint, English society made of the improvised grandstand a milliner's flower garden where busily obsequious kitmagars served tea and dainty refreshments after the Anglo-Indian fashion. There, on the hillsides beyond, far out of touch with the spectacle and the honored ruler, are massed uncountable thousands of the silent and sombre people of the land, who at irregular intervals are rudely



pressed back to bounds by charges of the cavalry.

Again the tinsel failing to effectively clothe that mysterious spectre of the Unrest!

To quote once more the journalistic mouthpiece of the Government in India: "Three-quarters of an hour after the procession had started, the leading elephants reached the Macchi Bhawan. As the Viceroy was seen approaching, the bands struck up the British national anthem and the troops presented arms. Ram Bahadur gave an extra twirl to his trunk and moved on to a slight eminence commanding the roadway, the elephants of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceregal family, and the two Staffs taking up position to the right of Ram Bahadur, and the remaining elephants filing past in front of the Viceroy. As each elephant marched past he lifted his trunk in salutation, the occupants of the howdahs rising to make salaam. It was a magnificent spectacle upon which the shade of Asaf-ud-Daula might have gazed with appreciation. The story goes that a cinematograph reproduction of the scene will in due course appear. If so the picture will lose in grandeur. It will be without its setting of Oriental buildings, without the Indian sun to give brilliancy to the showy military uniforms, to the richly-embroidered dresses of the Talukdars, and to the golden and silver howdahs and trappings of the elephants."

Thus did the spectacle appear to Indian journalism.

"Doesn't it just remind you of the best circus parade there ever was," chattered a delighted American girl—a globe-trotter she was of course—behind me in the Club grandstand. "Only there are hundreds and hundreds of elephants! And all those howdahs and table-covers and things on the elephants are the real gold and jewels, I suppose! Just think what all those diamonds and emeralds and rubies must have cost!"

With which remark she collapsed into silence. The staggering thought was too big a one. And it takes a rather large proposition to petrify into amazed silence the American girl abroad.

But there was more to see than the bright American eyes took note of, dazzled as they were by the bizarre and barbaric gorgeousness and plenitude of display. They failed to note the mystery, the dignity, the pathos of those sombre faces that looked upon the land of their forefathers from the howdah's cloth-of-gold. They were blind to the background drama on the hillsides, as the ears were deaf to the faintly-heard cries of pain or terror when the cavalry, with circumstance and clatter, rode back the "common people" of the soil. They took no note of the significantly deserted stands provided for the nobility of Oude. They missed the fact that, perhaps for the first time on such an occasion since fealty to the British Raj has been acknowledged, the elephants did not salaam in passing royalty's representatives, although official journalism conveniently corrected the omission.

For myself: I closed my eyes, to which the flashing sun on gold and jewelled panoply had been a trial, and fancy painted quite a parallel picture—the assembled pomp and glory of Imperial Rome, the captives of her sword and spear in distant lands paraded in chains to make a holiday. Only the Romans were more considerate and did not thus exhibit the shame of the proud leaders of a conquered people before the very palaces that had once been theirs, and in the sight of the subjects that had formed their nations and whose hearts bled for their fallen fortunes.

In India such ceremonials as the elephant procession might be sufficient in themselves to create serious disaffection but for a curious circumstance of which but few outside India have cognizance. It is rarely the actual ruler of any native state who comes before the public of today in that capacity, or who will ever do so while the British flag floats as the emblem of authority in the land. The titular ruler is oftentimes as much a substitute as the "responsible editor" erstwhile employed on Japanese newspapers to take the prison assignments. The princes who attend British schools and universities, play on British cricket teams, receive British titles and decorations, and visit London to hobnob with the King or the Prince of Wales are usually the titular rulers, and have absolutely no real power or respect in their own countries and among their own peoples. India is a difficult country for the Westerner to understand.

To come back to the material issues: I have as yet had recourse to none of my carefully gleaned opinions from resident observers. Why? Because it seems to me after reading an infinite mass of argument and evidence and conjecture pro and con that the master error of English investigators in India up to date has been to be invariably misled precisely in this direction. They come to the country determined to make an honest and useful study of conditions. Everyone welcomes them and everyone is ready to assist their mission. The Bengali in particular has his case splendidly briefed. He has volumes of authorities, references and precedents ready for consideration. And before one knows it he is drowning in the flood of evidence and argument. He plunges desperately on and on, striving to reach sound conclusions in the Anglo-Saxon way, until eventually the Asian wears him out, and he goes home quietly, convinced that only those of long acquaintance with India can ever understand her. Otherwise he falls duly into traps laid for him. As a general thing in either event he feels flattered with the manner of his treatment, and ready to admit that the Reform or Home Rule movement has substantial foundation in justice. That is because he is an Anglo-Saxon and cannot divest himself of the fatal heresy that what is good for the Anglo-Saxon must be equally good for the Asian.

And all the while the guileful Bengali has probably been leading him away from the per-

tinent issues. What the investigator in India must do in order to get results is not to argue with the native agitator or patriot (if he does so he is on the way to discomfiture)—not to attempt to go into what the native will tell him are the essential issues—but to try and comprehend the peculiar necessities of the land and how best to meet these necessities with the greatest advantage to India and its many diverse peoples. In doing this he will have to turn his back upon some of the most cherished Anglo-Saxon theories and ideals of government and administration, which, while workable with an Anglo-Saxon nation, are grotesquely absurd and utterly impracticable if one endeavors to apply them to an Asian people. It comes hard for him to do this, but it is the only sound course. Experienced Anglo-Indian students of affairs know this, and if they had their way—as they should have in Indian affairs—unhampered by the politicians and the people at Home, this would undoubtedly be the direction of action. The Bengali and his propaganda, be they ever so plausible, should be denied a hearing. The Government should decline to play the game as the Bengali deals it. There should be no hesitancy in adopting in India a sterner paternalism. It is and has ever been the nature of the Bengali to be a more valuable unit in his country when governed with firmness and decision. The administrative power of the State should, for a time at least, be infinitely enlarged, the functions of the courts with all their delays and the tricks and intricacies in which the babu delights, being abrogated in the general public interest, and a system approximating mar-

plication toward proficiency in his chosen profession of arms. By these Kitchener is heartily disliked—which is eloquent endorsement of his efficiency. It is not pleasant, truly, for British troops in India to be marched several hundred miles to the annual manoeuvres instead of being conveyed thither in comfortable troop trains, as in days gone by; nor is it exactly enjoyment to have manoeuvres in the blistering sun of an Indian afternoon instead of, as in the good old days, in the freshness of the young morning or the evening's cool. "Service conditions" seems to be a fetich, however, with Kitchener of Khartoum, and the soldiers love him none the less because they fear him—respect him none the less because they grumble and growl occasionally concerning his slave-driver disposition.

"What do the officers of the Indian Army think of the Commander-in-Chief?" I asked over the campfire one night of a young officer of the 33rd Punjab, detailed for recruiting along the Cashmere frontier, and with whom I was seeing a little of "the real India."

"K. of K.," he responded with a growl that had in it none the less a note of admiration and loyalty, "he's the finest soldier in the British Empire—double-damn him!"

To be practical in dealing with the issues of paramount importance, the appointment of such a man as Kitchener to supreme command in India is essential. The situation must be faced with recognition of conditions as they are and not as Englishmen at Home would like them to be—with a view solely to results for the best of the country. The authorities must end the condescension of arguing with

people' there was made up from Bengal, and since then the Bengal element has been strong, and the newspapers are in their hands. Personally I do not anticipate immediate trouble in the Punjab; the agitators tried to get hold of some of the regiments, but I do not think with much success as yet. What the native officer most resents is that he should be subjected to strict discipline, and any sweep in the bazaar be at liberty to heap foul abuse on the magistrates and government.

The cure for the Unrest is hard to see. Just as there is a dualism of reaction and revolution in the movement of Unrest, so also is there a dualism in our policy—the dualism of processed democracy and necessary and actual absolutism. And so we are led into inconsistency and hypocrisy, for, after all, what Labouchere said is true to the end of days: 'What is won by the sword must be held by the sword.' The second point is that India has never been, is not, and never can be democratic, and our political science is not a universal science. The people of India hold the Homeric theory—the task of expressing Zeus' will committed to certain individuals. As a rule the man of India still prefers a white man because a white man is usually disinterested and aloof from other considerations than those of equity. As for codes and regulations, he cannot imagine that we really do bind ourselves down by packets of printed paper. In every dispute there is a final order, and that is all he understands or desires to understand. The Bengali agitators shout for place and power, and for the driving of the English into the sea. Yet it is precisely this class that would be first submerged

"1. Benevolent efforts to raise the lower classes and disparagement of the high caste. This has arrayed against the Europeans the intellect of the classes who have always represented the highest and noblest ideals—the high caste, including the religious mendicants, many of whom are regarded deservedly with profound veneration. It may be said that all the forces that have in the past aroused the devotion of Hindu or Mussulma are today arrayed against the Europeans, not because they are Europeans, but because they are of the governing class. The idea that Europeans are hated because of their color is a myth created by writers during the past fifty years."

"2. The belief that Europeans loathe and despise the people not only of India, but of all the East. While admittedly a dislike of Europeans as a class has arisen, the belief is general that the Royal Family is above prejudices of race or color, and love their subjects of India. This is the one hope of the future."

"3. The incessant denunciation of the religions and customs of India has stung the pride of the people. The great danger in this direction is that the Unrest may develop into fanaticism. The prohibition of public meetings can only make Indian affairs appear smoother on the surface. In a country where the people are divided into communities and castes, having common places of meeting for ceremonial observances, and accustomed in these places of meeting to discuss all matters and all persons, the prohibition of public meetings is futile and childish to a degree. It is impossible to prevent discussion in each caste of any public matter."

"The officials, especially the elder officials, are not wanting in sympathy with the people, but they are wearied with much work and public and social proprieties without end. The officials have high ideals, and if every man in India drew an official salary these ideals could be enforced. Most of the modern writers on India and its affairs know nothing, or appear to know nothing, of the poorer classes in Europe, and hence they can form no comparative judgments as to the poorer classes in India. They judge the masses of the people of India by the standard of the highly educated and accomplished officials with whom they come in contact; and by this standard no people of Europe can be fairly judged. No race in the East, it must be remembered, will submit to the same continuous discipline as Europeans, and Asiatics have a keener sense of individual rights, in so far especially as the right of approach to those in authority, than Europeans. The idea that there is one nature European and another Asiatic is a pure myth, created by European writers. Asia is too vast for prejudices of color. The population of Northern India is fairer than the races of Southern Europe, and, beyond India, in higher Asia, there are races quite as fair as the fairest of Northern Europeans. Human nature is the same, too, in the East as in the West. The peasant in India looks on land questions exactly as does the peasant of Ireland."

"It is a delusion to suppose the Unrest has been created by European education. On the contrary, I am convinced that the English-educated, criticize the Administration as they may, are the most loyal in heart to the British. They are generally only influenced by a desire to do their country good, and they are the classes that will make sacrifices to assist the Government. Certain of these educated have taken advantage of the Unrest to press their claims for a greater share of the government, but they have not created the Unrest: they are floating upon it. The absurdity of the apprehension that a man speaking English to the people of India, be he Mr. Keir Hardie or an Indian, could increase the Unrest is to me sure indication of the ignorance that exists in England and Europe as to the forces that move the masses of India."

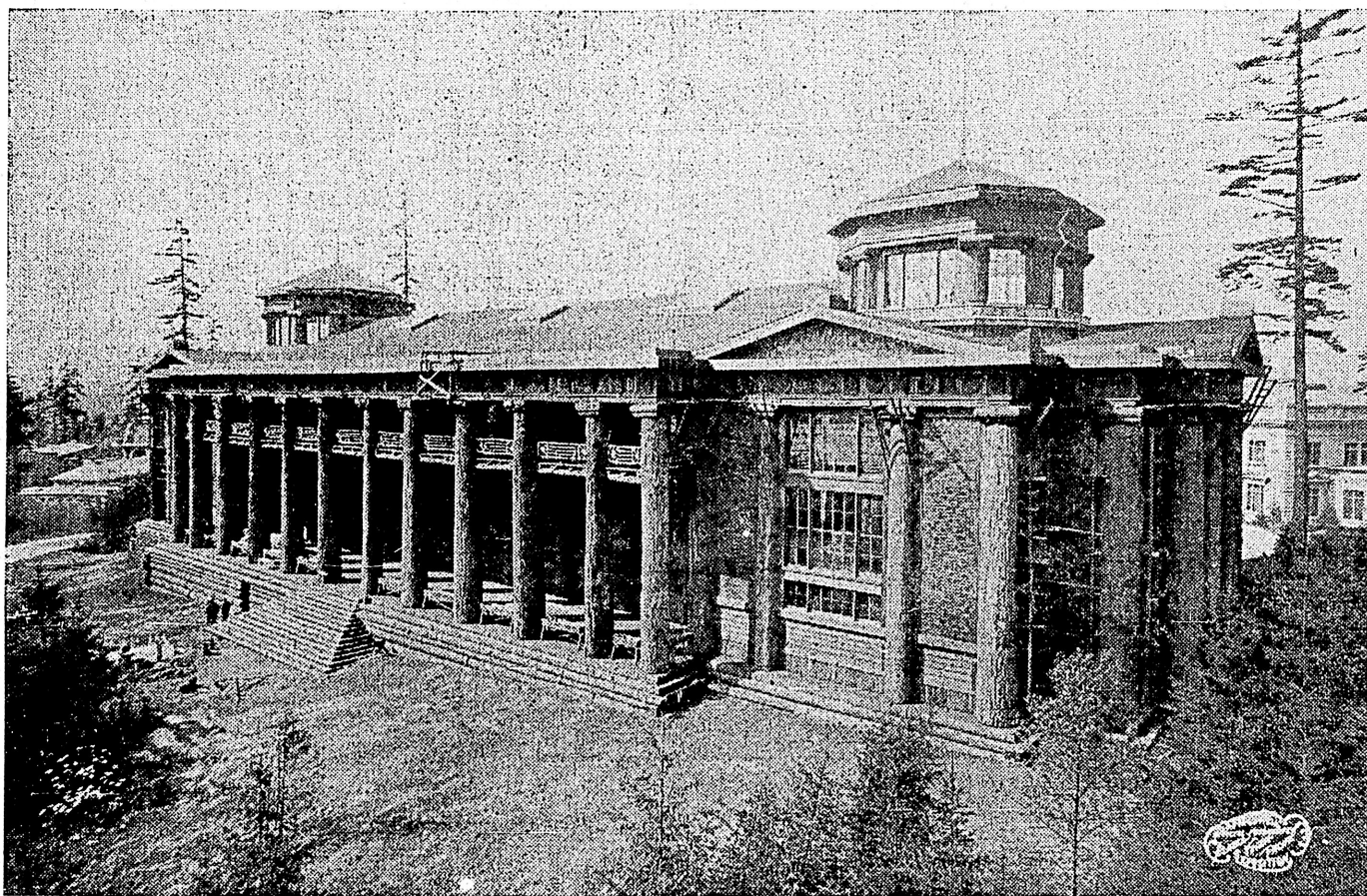
"The dissatisfaction indicative of Unrest is not confined to Europeans. It extends equally to Indian officials, and even to many of the princes of India. After the long peace the susceptibilities of the fighting races have been aroused, first of all by abuse and condemnation of their religions and customs, and secondarily by their exclusion from or their ill-treatment in British colonies. All these causes are sustained and excited by a deep feeling that the country is being impoverished for the enrichment of Europe. In conclusion, I should like to emphatically reiterate that it is a dangerous delusion to believe the Asian different in disposition from the European. The only difference in disposition is due to religious impressions conveyed in childhood. In the East, and in India especially, religion has been a narcotic, and the people until very lately have been dreaming."

#### A BIG ATTENDANCE

"The first month of the A.-Y.-P. Exposition is proving to be a 'record breaker.' Up to the close of Sunday, the average had been nearly 23,000 per diem, and only two 'special days'—the opening and the first Saturday—occurred during that time. If June goes out with an average of 22,000 per diem, there is no doubt whatever that the total attendance will come nearer being 4,000,000 during the 138 days than 3,000,000—and yet the latter figures were the high water mark at which the trustees placed the attendance when the Exposition opened. It is an unheard-of thing for the first month of a great fair to establish an average attendance for the first month."

#### TOO MANY NOTABLES

Seattle newspapers have recently contained so many interviews with distinguished visitors in expression of their appreciation of Seattle and the Exposition that we may be compelled to exclude them all and print as curiosities those which have fault to find.—Seattle Times.



The Forestry Building.—One of the chief centres of attraction at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

tial law (insofar at least as elasticity is concerned) be substituted. The revolutionary organizations should be held responsible for the anarchistic outrages they undeniably inspire. And this course being pursued, the spectral terror of today would very quickly be laid. The Oriental races respect authority when it scorns to give ear to quibbles and pettifoggery, and whose punishments are on broad lines of justice, swift and sufficient. Paternal authority is their ideal; a bastard democracy is foreign to their instincts and their traditions, while wholly inapplicable to the common weal. Unlimited authority should be vested in the true and tried officials who understand the people and do the real work of India, not Englishmen of Home distinction and honors who, through their very devotion to strictly British ideals, may become the worst of mischief-makers in India.

There could, in the opinion of many, be no more direct, practical and efficacious way of meeting the situation in India than by sending back to the Empire as Viceroy, with an advisory council, of which each and every member should be a veteran of the Indian Civil Service, General Lord Kitchener, who during the past troublous year or two has been the strongest and most secure representative in the country of British authority. He knows the land both intuitively and by touch. He is of the masterful type, commanding the respect and allegiance of India's diverse peoples. He is sufficiently a fatalist to display no timidity in any crisis. He is worshipped by the native army as a man fit for the leadership of warriors. He has shown a grasp of the necessities of the times during his tenure of office that mark him the appropriate man of destiny for Viceregal responsibilities in the land. His duty heretofore has been to see that the Army was efficient, a weapon ready for instant use if required, and a dependable weapon. His knowledge of the Asian nature has thus far kept the Army untainted by disloyalty to any grave extent. He has rendered himself unpopular chiefly with the aristocratic idler, frequently of title, who becomes an officer of His Majesty's Army as he would join a fashionable club, not through any especial desire to seriously serve his monarch and his country, and with no lofty ambitions or determined ap-

the Bengali, as he so greatly desires, from the British standpoint; and look at matters of Indian policy, if possible, from the standpoint of the unchanging Oriental. A sympathetic, firm paternalism, with broad powers of discretion, better than any semi-representative governmental innovations and concessions, foreign to the nature and dangerous to the tranquility of the people, will most surely and satisfactorily solve the problems that really demand solution: Restricting missionary activity by preserving the ancient religions from insult and assault; regulating economic and commercial interests so that the diversion abroad of the products of the fertile Indian plains may not be viewed with panic in India while Famine stalks the land; reconstructing the educational system so that it may be of real benefit instead of a fruitful source of danger—enlarging the scope and operation of the technical schools, etc., so that practical knowledge in the applied sciences, manufacturing, agriculture, and especially agriculture, may be extended, instead of limiting the harvest of the schools and universities to pettifoggery lawyers and impractical civil servants, irresponsible scribblers in the vernacular newspapers, and, failing these employments, professional "reformers."

Touching the maleducational origin of the Unrest, it is interesting to quote an extract from a contribution to the subject by a veteran of the Indian Civil Service.

"We ourselves," he writes, "taught and still teach sedition in our schools. I put it in this extreme way for emphasis, but it is obvious that in handing over Mill, Macaulay, Rousseau, our own English history, and our moral philosophy of the cheaper kind to the Bengali schoolboys, we fill their minds with ideals of equality and nationalism that only sober intelligence and higher educational attainments would enable them to really understand and apply to surrounding circumstances. The tendency of such ill-digested learning is revolutionary, anti-caste, anti-Brahminical and anti-religious. And the general complaint, both of old-fashioned natives and of Anglo-Indians also, is that our schools have undermined the old moral foundations and set up none in their place. . . . At the annexation of the Punjab, the absence of 'educated

in the ensuing storm. . . . If you could find a way to bring back the old paternal government you would have gone far to solve this question of the Unrest."

To close this random contribution to a much-discussed subject it is interesting (even if one cannot agree) to read at least one opinion that may be taken as representative of the position, motives and conclusions of the comparatively small fraction of the Indian "reformers" which is sincere, disinterested and genuinely patriotic in seeking to bring about changes and correct abuses, for the general good. The writer is not a native, but an Englishman who understands and sympathizes with the best ideals of the native as few Englishmen do. This is Col. T. S. Weir, I.M.C., for many years Health Officer of Bombay; his residence in India dates back to 1870, and he has in the intervening years familiarized himself with the country and its people from Tuticorin to the Afghan border, living among and associating with all classes, and speaking many of their languages as readily as he does the English, Persian and Turkish, his wife being an Osmali Turk, born in a Roumelian camp.

"The Unrest is economic in its origin," writes Col. Weir in his note. "The agitation of the educated classes is merely intended to represent grievances and secure attention for them from the Government and Public. It is for the present a contest between the People, represented by the educated classes, and Officialdom. The Unrest may be said to be due to the following causes primarily:

"1. The long peace, for, after centuries of strife and rapine, the fighting races are now awakening from their torpor.

"2. Easy communication throughout India, and especially between the towns and the country.

"3. The impression that the country is becoming poorer, and that Indian industry is being injured if not destroyed.

"4. The belief that the Europeans are carrying away the wealth of the country for the enrichment of Europe.

"5. The belief that the Government is extravagant and taxation excessive.

"The primary causes being as above, the inciting causes are:



# THE CRETAN QUESTION SERIOUS

The Cretan situation is causing considerable disquietude in Europe. The protecting powers, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, have decided to keep their engagement to evacuate the island in July.

Indications of the importance which is attached internationally to the recurrence of the question, which is considered unavoidable in view of the withdrawal of the international garrison from the island in July, are found in the generally accepted press statements that the destiny of Crete formed a topic of conversation at the recent interview at Brindisi between the king of Italy and the German emperor, and likewise at the conference between the Austrian foreign minister, Baron Aehrenthal, and the German ambassador at Vienna. That a solution was agreed upon by these two Powers is asserted by the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, a newspaper whose good relations with the Austrian Foreign Office gives its utterances a semi-official character. "Simultaneously with the evacuation of the island next July by the international troops the definite settlement of the Cretan question in the sense of union with Greece will by force of necessity come up for decision," it says. It states that at the two interviews mentioned it was settled that Germany and Austria would continue to maintain reserve regarding the question, while Italy would undertake the initiative.

## The Present Situation in Crete

On an uninhabited rock off Crete, five flags are flying today. Four of them belong to the Powers—Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy—responsible for the good order and practical independence of the Cretans, the fifth belongs to Turkey, which still holds a nominal suzerainty over the island of Crete. On July 27 next, if order is still maintained in Crete, the small bodies of troops placed there by the four Powers will be withdrawn, according to a promise given in July, 1906, and confirmed recently by the British Government, when the international troops depart and four of the flags on the rock out at sea will be hauled down.

The question now is, what will happen when the four Powers haul down their flags. Will the Turkish flag also disappear, to be replaced by the standard of Greece? Or will Turkey refuse to be driven out without a struggle? Turkey, indeed, has served notice that after the evacuation the island, while preserving its autonomous regime, must return to the Turkish flag, and she is prepared to go to war on this issue. The islanders themselves are strongly pro-Grecian, as is natural, as they are Greeks by race. There is no doubt that they will spare no efforts to secure union with Hellas. In October last when the crisis caused by the violation of the Berlin Treaty led to ferment among so many peoples of Europe, Crete gave expression to its long-felt aspiration, and proclaimed itself in union with Greece. It hoisted the Greek flag on the Government offices, it printed new official notepaper, with the inscription, "Kingdom of Greece," and issued postage stamps according to the new order of things. It must be generously admitted that Greece itself has acted with the utmost discretion. She did not reject the embrace of Crete, but on the other hand, she did not accept it in an official way. At the present time she maintains this virtuous official reserve until the four Powers have given their consent to the union. Since October the situation has remained in this condition, but now with the hauling down of the four flags on July 27 next must come the definite settlement, one way or the other, of the entire question.

The outcome depends wholly, of course, on the attitude assumed by the Powers. If they

can agree on a course of action, whatever it may be, that course will be carried through, but if, as is indicated at present, there be a division, the thunderclouds of war, never very far below the horizon of the Near East, will gather again. The most perplexing feature of the situation is the attitude of Great Britain, Austrian and Italian papers, in articles which bear all the marks of Government inspiration, declare that no objections will be raised by any of the continental Powers. It is also known that Emperor William, during his recent stay in Corfu, promised King George to place the weight of his influence on the side of union.

## Great Britain Causes Uncertainty

It is stated that Great Britain alone is raising difficulties about the absolute severance of Crete from the Turkish suzerainty, and what lends some color to this assertion is a leading article, recently published in the Times which in crude and unjustifiable words suggested that Greece could no longer count upon British

however, Britain has not indicated what her policy in the matter will be, and undoubtedly on her decision depend momentous consequences.

## Annexation Would Hurt Young Turks

Should the union of Crete and Greece receive British support, the probabilities are that there would result no European complications, all of the great Powers agreeing on the step, but on the other hand a very serious blow will have been dealt at the authority of the Young Turk Government. As it is, one of the chief arguments of the reactionaries is that the Young Turks demanded power largely because they said that the country's honor was no longer safe in his hands, but that no sooner had they safely installed themselves in office than they lost Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. If after those losses the Young Turks consent to the loss of Crete, the reactionaries might fairly say that they would rather that the empire crumbled away at the sultan's rate

question, and forcing the Porte to withdraw its troops, established an autonomous Government in Crete. The island was thus in 1898 released from all but a nominal allegiance to the sultan, the sole symbol of whose authority is a single flag on an uninhabited rock in Suda Bay. Under the protection of England, Russia, France, and Italy, a native Government was formed, and Prince George of Greece was appointed the first High Commissioner. The nomination of a cadet of the Greek royal house to this office was a recognition by the Powers of those Hellenic sympathies which have inspired the Cretan people since the days in which they helped to win for the kingdom on the mainland its freedom from the Turk. Crete had always looked to Greece for aid and sympathy, and now, with the passing of all but the shadow of Turkish power, came a tacit recognition of the fact that the political future of the island was inextricably interwoven with that of the kingdom.

the reorganization of the native gendarmerie and to the formation of a militia; both forces were to be commanded by officers of the royal Greek army. The international troops, it was promised, would be withdrawn when the new militia and the gendarmerie had been fully organized, provided that the tranquility of the island was undisturbed and that the protection of the Mussulman population was insured. The Christian and Moslem inhabitants were, it was stipulated, to be on a footing of entire equality. The proclamation closed with these significant words: "In informing the Cretan people of these decisions the protecting Powers have no doubt that they (the Cretans) will understand that every step towards the realization of the national aspirations is subject to the establishment and maintenance of a stable regime." In the autumn of 1906, upon the resignation of Prince George, the Powers once more showed their appreciation of the importance of the relations between Crete and the Greek kingdom. Vacancies in the office of High Commissioner were still to be filled by the protecting Power, but to the king of the Hellenes was given the right of proposing for the post a Greek statesman. He had, in fact, the right of nomination subject to the veto of the Powers. The first High Commissioner to be appointed under the new conditions was M. Alexander Zaimis, a former prime minister of Greece.

The promise of evacuation given in July, 1906, was further confirmed in May, 1908, when the Powers announced to the Cretans that they had decided to commence the withdrawal of the international garrison; the troops were to leave in detachments so arranged that the evacuation would be completed in the course of twelve months from the date of the departure of the first contingent. The condition laid down in the note of July, 1906, were reaffirmed. The first detachment of foreign troops left the island on July 27, 1908, so that the withdrawal must be completed by that date in 1909. The answer given by Mr. McKinnon Wood to Sir Charles Dilke, on April 20, leaves no doubt that the promise of the Powers will be punctually fulfilled.

The conditions which were insisted upon have been amply satisfied. The consular reports are unanimous in speaking of the order and tranquility which prevail. Some attempt has been made to create an impression that the treatment of the Moslem population leaves much to be desired, and that, in particular, they are deprived of all public office. The official figures sufficiently refute this charge. There are in the service of the Cretan Government 129 Mohammedans and in the service of the municipalities 144, numbers which do not, seeing that the Mussulmans form but 10 per cent. of the population, point to any unfair discrimination between the religions. It must, moreover, be remembered that such discrimination is the more unlikely, that the Cretan Mohammedan is not, as is the Turk, a foreigner, but is related by every tie of kinship to his Christian fellow countryman. He is of Greek descent, and retains even his Greek surname. There exists, in fact, only a religious, but no racial, barrier, and there is every indication that the followers of the two creeds will, if religious animosities are not fostered from other quarters, work together for the good of their common country.

The best solution of the difficulty therefore for peace in Europe would be the annexation of the island by Greece, providing that Great Britain can be induced to give her consent to the course. This settlement will assure European peace now, and by permanently removing the question from international politics will prevent it from raising complications in the future.



11. Nome Circle, Forestry Building beyond.

intervention with the Turks, and that "Regenerated Turkey would be entitled to make the same use of the success of her arms, should she be constrained to use them, as would any other civilized State." Both in Greece and Crete these words, which have been reported, have caused a painful sensation. Attaching too much importance to the Times, the Hellenes regard these remarks as a direct incitement to the Young Turks to change the shadowy suzerainty into real dominion. Bearing in mind the fact that England has for many years stood between Turkey and the nations which have threatened to rend her, it would not be strange if she should in this case also bolster up the revived "sick man." As yet,

than at the new rate. Coming after the loss of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, it will be hard to prevent the fanning of the fanaticism of ignorant Mohammedans into a flame which would sweep away the present Government, none too stable as it is.

On the other hand, should the island be retained by Turkey, and should the latter attempt to exercise any real administration, serious trouble would without doubt follow. The history of Crete during the nineteenth century is the history of periodical revolts of the Greek population, followed by reprisals on the part of the Turks. These rebellions led in 1896 to the intervention of Greece and to the war of 1897. The European Powers then took up the

It was, however, held necessary that the Turkish troops should be replaced by an international garrison and, accordingly, the chief towns of the island were equipped by detachments of the troops of the four protecting Powers. It was felt that this was but a temporary measure, and that the restoration of tranquility would be followed by the granting of wider powers to the Cretans themselves. These hopes were fulfilled in the summer of 1906, when the favorable report of a committee, on which England was represented by Sir Edward Law, and which was sent to investigate the condition of affairs in the island, induced the Powers to make a declaration to the Cretan people. They announced their consent to

## English Pastimes, Old and New

"Methinks I play as I have seen them do in Whitsun pastorals." This line from "A Winter's Tale" reminds one of the difference between the pastimes of our forefathers and such as were resorted to by hosts of holiday makers yesterday. The weather was beautiful, and with Nature in her brightest garb countless cyclists, motorists and owners or hirers of horses were tempted into the country, while still greater multitudes went by rail or tramcar or on foot to Kew Gardens, Richmond, Hampton Court, Wimbledon Common, Hampstead Heath, Highgate Woods, Wemyss Park, Epping Forest, Greenwich Park, the Zoo, and the commons and open spaces of London generally; to cricket matches, horse races, golf courses, and the river; to the White City, Earl's Court Exhibition, the Crystal Palace, Madame Tussaud's, the museums, the picture galleries, and in the evening to the theatres, which, however, are less popular at Whitsuntide than at Easter; finally to the seaside and even further afield. Were there not excursions to Killarney, whither hardy Londoners travelled all Sunday night, and whence they were returning nearly all last night? To the poor the greatest resource of all was the Metropolitan parks and open spaces, in which the letting of sites for roundabouts, swings and coconut shies will yield the City Council a profit of £1,488 this year.

### Whitsun Ales.

Here and there men and women with children were seen drinking outside the public houses, into which the new Act forbids the entry of the little ones, but in spite of all the lamentation over the drinking habits of the people, there has been a great improvement of late, thanks largely to the excellent tea shops, which not only cover the Metropolis but have spread to many distant places where pretty scenery at-

tracts the public. In ye olden time the churchwardens themselves, grave and pious though they were, brewed ale, which they sold in the church porch or the churchyard at Whitsuntide, and when they did not carry on the traffic within the hallowed precincts they did so not far away. So well was the custom established that it was known as "The Whitsun Ales." Close to the guardians of the spigot wholesale cooking went on, for the benefit of the merry-makers, who danced and otherwise disported themselves while the elders looked on and gossiped. Among other things there were rude dramatic performances in which the leaders were the Whitsun-Lord and the Whitsun Lady. "Antique proverbs drawn from Whitsun Lords," says Ben Jonson. But the ale drinking was partly charitable, the profit being given to poor with the fees paid in some of the games and with free gifts, to receive which maidens were stationed under a banner near the barrels and the turnspits. This was a time when parish rates made no provision for unemployed or unemployable, a fact to which Aubrey testifies: "There were no rates for the poor in my grandfather's days, but in Kingston St. Michael, no small parish, the church ale at Whitsuntide did the business." As regards drinking, things grew worse before they became better, and the introduction of gin into this country during the eighteenth century was one of the causes. In 1736 countless gin shops in London—a small place then—invited passersby to "Get drunk for a penny or dead drunk for twopenny," prices which indicate that there were no duties or licences worth mentioning. The outskirts of the town were as bad, if not worse, for there were to be found more than 7,000 gin houses, to say nothing of in wharves with doors of the spirit who lifted their trade in cellars, garrets and the streets

themselves. No wonder that French writers regarded gin as the national drink of England, a view that some Frenchmen hold to this day.

### Road Traffic.

Motorists, cyclists, horse drivers and pedestrians who took their pleasure on the roads yesterday did what was practically impossible in the first half of the eighteenth century, when the traffic of the Kingdom was almost wholly dependent on pack horses, and a land lighthouse was built in Lincolnshire to help beleaguered travellers for whom no pavement offered guidance. Our present system of highways is chiefly the work of the second half of the century. It was stated in the House of Peers by Lord St. Davids two or three weeks ago that the main roads of this country in the coaching days were scenes of bustle, excitement, and even danger far exceeding those now due to motor-cars. If 197 mail coaches drove between London and Barnet daily one can believe the assertion, but that period of activity lasted only seventy years, for the first English mail coach began running in 1784 and the last ceased about 1856. It was the Manchester, Buxton and Derby mail.

### Changed Amusements.

Sightseeing and travelling were the chief amusements yesterday, as indeed they always are in these times of physical degeneration. In some particulars our ancestors' sports were brutal, but they were generally superior to ours, inasmuch as they trained the people in nerve, courage and endurance. "This exercise of running at the quintain," says Stow, "was practised by the youthful citizens as well in summer as in winter. I have also in the summer season seen some upon the River of Thames row in wharves with staves in their hands, flat at the fore end, running one against the other and

for the most part one or both overthrown and well ducked. On holy days in summer the youths of this city have in the field exercised themselves in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling, casting of the stone or ball. The youths of this city have also used on holy days, after evening prayer, at their masters' doors to exercise their wasters and bucklers, and the maidens—one of them playing on a timbrel—in sight of their masters and dames, to dance for garlands hung athwart the street. As for the baiting of bulls and bears, they are to this day much frequented, namely, in Bear Gardens, on the Bank's Side, wherein be prepared scaffolds for beholders to stand upon. In hawking and hunting many grave citizens at this present have great delight, and do rather want leisure than goodwill to follow it." Bull and bear baiting are happily gone with cock fighting and badger baiting. Nobody regrets that pugilism is but a shadow of its former self, but two wholesome pastimes have been killed off by the spread of the railways, the multiplication of public spectacles, and the growth of modern towns. One was step-dancing, the equivalent of Scotch reel and Irish jig. Eighty years ago there was hardly a young man in England—certainly not in the rural districts—who could not acquit himself creditably in a hornpipe or some kindred dance. At the same time it was common to see maidens and youths going through country dances in the open air, though this practice, unlike that of step-dancing, was almost entirely confined to country places. People nowadays are satisfied with watching step-dances performed on the stage, and the old country dances under the sky have given place to quadrilles under a roof.

### Why He Wore It.

Hibbs—That's a pretty loud vest you have on, old man.  
Gibbs—Yes, the doctor said I must keep a check on my stomach.—Boston Transcript.

## The Brasenose Quartercentenary

The visitor of the college, the Bishop of Lincoln, will this morning lay the foundation stone of the new buildings of Brasenose College, which will contain the High Street front erected between 1882 and 1889 and complete the new quadrangle. The date is the most suitable that could have been chosen; for one June 1, 1509, in the first year of the reign of King Henry VIII, the foundation stone of the original college was laid, although the Royal charter was not issued until 1510. The college's foundation is dated more than two years later. The college is celebrating today four years of corporate life, but it can claim to commemorate a history which goes far back into Plantagenet England. For about six centuries and a half Oxford undergraduates have known the name of Brasenose: we know that in 1279 the name was permanently attached to a hall which occupied part of the site of the existing college. The antiquity of early 14th century antiquaries evolved a wild conjecture as to the meaning of the name, in accordance with their principle that the obvious is necessarily false. Their successors have definitely disposed of the fiction that the word is a hybrid name based on the Low Latin brachium and Irish nos. The simple fact is that an ancient hall, kept in the second quarter of the 13th century by one Geoffrey Juscel, happened to have possessed of a sanctuary knocker in the form of a brazen face with a prominent nose, a type of knocker by no means unguaranteed. Just as at least one modern private hall has indicated a preference for a permanent name, so the ancient halls found it inconvenient to be known solely by the surname of their master or head; and, as Mr. Andrew Clark has shown, all the Oxford halls had by the middle of the 15th century a permanent designation.

Brasenose Hall has an incidental connection with one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of medieval Oxford—the accession to Stamford, before colleges had arisen, with magnificent buildings, it was possible, as Dr. Rashdall has pointed out, for the university to "score off" the city by migrating elsewhere; and in 1234 a portion of the university removed to Stamford. In 1335 the maniple of Brasenose was resident at Stamford, cooking, presumably for the few irreconcilables who had declined to return to Oxford when Edward III. ordered a re-survey of the building called Brasenose, possessing on its wicket gate "a face or head of old cast brass with a ring through the nose thereof," continued to exist at Stamford till 1688, and in 1580 its site, with a later building (which contained the famous nose), was purchased by Brasenose College. It must not be supposed that Brasenose Hall at Stamford has any academic history, for soon the effect of the incident was the oath taken till 1827 by Oxford Bachelors of Arts that they would not eat or study at Stamford University.

Meanwhile Brasenose Hall at Oxford, although it probably possessed only a replica of its original knocker, continued to flourish and to annex neighboring halls, until in the beginning of the 16th century William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, combined to found the King's Hall and College of Brasenose in Oxford. His Majesty gave his royal patronage, but was in a few years driven, and the new foundation soon lost in popular usage its title of "the King's Hall." The good bishop and his colleagues were in full sympathy with the tendency of the time to render stricter the bonds of collegiate discipline. "The Statutes of Brasenose," says Dr. Rashdall, "are the first which exhibit the undergraduate completely stripped of all his medieval dignity, tamed and reduced to the schoolboy level, from which he did not emerge till towards the close of the 17th century. Here he is subjected to the birch at the discretion of the college lecturer for unprepared lessons, playing, laughing or talking in lecture, making 'odious comparisons,' speaking English, disobeying the lecturer, as well as for unpunctuality or non-attendance at chapel, and other offences which fell under the cognizance of the principal."

Brasenose started on its new career with its ancient traditions behind it, for the last principal of the hall became the first principal of the college; and the hall had already occupied so much of the site that to Oxford men of the time it must have seemed more like the erection of new buildings than the creation of a new institution. It was a development and not a cataclysm. Fortunately for the few irreconcilables who had declined to return to Oxford when Edward III. ordered a re-survey of the building called Brasenose, possessing on its wicket gate "a face or head of old cast brass with a ring through the nose thereof," continued to exist at Stamford till 1688, and in 1580 its site, with a later building (which contained the famous nose), was purchased by Brasenose College. It must not be supposed that Brasenose Hall at Stamford has any academic history, for soon the effect of the incident was the oath taken till 1827 by Oxford Bachelors of Arts that they would not eat or study at Stamford University.

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No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rung.  
Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung.  
—London Times.

Britain consumes 47,000,000 cwts. of meat per year—120 lbs. per head of the population.  
London eats 180,000 tons of fish each year.



# Page for the Young Folks



## HOLDING THE PIPE

As the father of Billy and Jack Remfry emerged from the sitting-room closet with the checker-board, the two boys sidled up to him. Billy hugged an armful of rockets, while Jack was generously laden with firecrackers and Roman candles. "Aren't you going with us to Steel Bridge?" You promised."

"Tom Remfry hesitated. Fourth of July night though it was, he could not forego his weekly battle with Lon Penfield, his fellow fireman and ancient checker foe. So he compromised. "Run along, boys. I'll come after just one game. Don't point those rockets toward the city."

Whooping, the boys made off. Tom and Lon sat down to the board, undisturbed by the noise outside. This game was unusually important, for Lon's victory the Saturday before had tied them with seventeen apiece.

While they whittled down each other's forces, Henry Marton, watching from Bustin's lumberyard, was unceasingly watching three boys with firecrackers just outside the fence. So engrossed was Henry with the foe in front that he did not observe a flaming rocket-stick, which, after soaring far and high, dropped quietly upon a hard-pine board pile behind him. Startled by a sudden crackling, he looked back to see the whole pile ablaze.

When the rocket fell, Remfry's four kings were beleaguering Penfield's remaining three. In the latter's dodge-corner, Marton pulled the yard alarm, just as an incautious onslaught cost the besieger two pieces to his enemy's one, and left the game a draw.

Clang! Clang! Over went the board and up leaped both call-men. Out they darted, Remfry snatching his spring-look, and ran at top speed for the house of Hose 5. The cart was rattling into the street when they jumped aboard.

"Where's the fire?" halloed Remfry to Louville Craig, his elbow neighbor on the swaying wagon.

"Bustin's lumber-yard!" Craig shouted. "They say a rocket from Steel Bridge started it."

Remfry caught his breath as if doused with cold water. Steel Bridge! One of his boys' rockets! His heart went down like lead. Oh, why had he not gone with them and given up his game! But it was too late now. That very thing had been the nightmare of the fire department ever since he joined it—a blaze in the worst place and under the worst conditions.

The city stood west of the river on three terraces. The first contained lumber yards, coal sheds and mills; the second, thirty feet higher, held the railroad tracks and business section; while the third, thirty feet higher still, was covered with residences. Unless the flames were checked, the east wind would drive them against an oil tank right above the yard on the edge of the second terrace. That once afire, the whole city might be wiped out.

As Hose 5 clattered across the railroad gridiron between hurrying crowds, Remfry sighted the yard, and felt sick. The pine was blazing like a torch, sending up a dense yellowish-black smoke. The second alarm began to clang, calling out the whole force.

The cart stopped near the engine, which was already in position. The two call-men rapidly donned rubber coats and helmets, while their men ran to the butt of the hose of the wagon and rushed it to the hydrant.

"Run a line up Adams street, you two, back of the yard," shouted Captain Joe Porter. It was the post of responsibility in the very track of the flames, and he picked his best men, Penfield and Remfry again jumped on the hose cart.

"Go ahead!" yelled the hydrant man to the driver. Off rattled the wagon, dropping a lengthening trail of hose. The instant they stopped, the firemen scrawled on the pipe and began to drag the line toward the yard.

Close by stood the oil tank, big and black, with the smoke eddying thickly round it. Thirty feet below lay the lumber piles. Dropping their hose over the edge of the stone wall, they slid down to the ground.

"Play away, 51," shouted Remfry, pulling down more line. They were in a space between high board piles, and a strong wind was driving the fire and smoke toward them. The spot might as well become a dangerous trap.

"Come on, Pen!" hellowed Penfield, tugging at the pipe. "Let's get well in before the water comes."

The piles were twenty feet apart. Round a corner twice as far ahead red tongues were spurting. Already the air was hot and thick. Crouching, they dragged the line along several yards. Remfry was wild with impatience. He was responsible for that fire. He must put it out.

"Far enough!" he gasped at last. "Isn't that water ever coming?" It was fully five hundred feet to the engine. A few lengths from it the three-inch hose was "slammed" off into two smaller lines, one of which ran to the impatient call-men. Suddenly a tremor shook the closely woven cotton.

Psht! Psht! hissed the nozzle. Spasmodically at first, but in a few seconds foaming strongly under a two-hundred-pound pressure, the water came. The two rested the pipe over their knees, grasping the handles firmly, interlocking fingers under the tip. A powerful white jet was soon bombarding the burning pile.

The hose stiffened under their hands, responsive to every impulse from the engine. It was like a live thing, struggling to escape. But they knew its tricks, and held it hard. Three years had they been together on the pipe, and never once had it got away from them.

At the very apex of the fire, they literally held the safety of the city in their hands. Behind them loomed the gaunt, black oil tank. Should the flames reach its ten thousand gallons, nothing could save the city.

Remfry groaned at the thought. He envied Penfield. Penfield had only the fire to think of. That was bad enough, to be sure. But it was tenfold worse for him, Tom Remfry, to feel that he might have prevented all this, had he only gone to Steel Bridge with his boys.

Low as they might stoop, they could not avoid the smoke. Their smarting eyes could barely see to direct the jet. Both were choking. Penfield leaned forward and thrust his hand into the stream to spray his face. His foot slipped; he lost his balance; his grip on the handle loosened.

With a tremendous leap the pipe wrenched out of the men's grasp, and disappeared straight up in the thick smoke.

A deluge burst above the firemen. The hose had changed from their best friend to their worst enemy. It whipped the board piles; it stepped full-length on the ground to their right; vanishing, it dropped a moment later on their left. Fearful in plain sight, it was doubly, trebly terrible in that impenetrable pitchiness. One rap from the crazy nozzle would smash a man's skull.

Remfry grabbed Penfield's shoulder. Their first impulse was to run; but where? Straight ahead was the only way out; and the fire barred that. Behind rose the thirty-foot wall.

Instinct told Remfry the only spot right above the yard on the edge of the second terrace, that once afire, the whole city might be wiped out.

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"Bustin's lumber-yard!" Craig shouted. "They say a rocket from Steel Bridge started it."

Remfry caught his breath as if doused with cold water. Steel Bridge! One of his boys' rockets! His heart went down like lead. Oh, why had he not gone with them and given up his game! But it was too late now. That very thing had been the nightmare of the fire department ever since he joined it—a blaze in the worst place and under the worst conditions.

The city stood west of the river on three terraces. The first contained lumber yards, coal sheds and mills; the second, thirty feet higher, held the railroad tracks and business section; while the third, thirty feet higher still, was covered with residences. Unless the flames were checked, the east wind would drive them against an oil tank right above the yard on the edge of the second terrace. That once afire, the whole city might be wiped out.

As Hose 5 clattered across the railroad gridiron between hurrying crowds, Remfry sighted the yard, and felt sick. The pine was blazing like a torch, sending up a dense yellowish-black smoke. The second alarm began to clang, calling out the whole force.

The cart stopped near the engine, which was already in position. The two call-men rapidly donned rubber coats and helmets, while their men ran to the butt of the hose of the wagon and rushed it to the hydrant.

"Run a line up Adams street, you two, back of the yard," shouted Captain Joe Porter. It was the post of responsibility in the very track of the flames, and he picked his best men, Penfield and Remfry again jumped on the hose cart.

"Go ahead!" yelled the hydrant man to the driver. Off rattled the wagon, dropping a lengthening trail of hose. The instant they stopped, the firemen scrawled on the pipe and began to drag the line toward the yard.

Close by stood the oil tank, big and black, with the smoke eddying thickly round it. Thirty feet below lay the lumber piles. Dropping their hose over the edge of the stone wall, they slid down to the ground.

"Play away, 51," shouted Remfry, pulling down more line. They were in a space between high board piles, and a strong wind was driving the fire and smoke toward them. The spot might as well become a dangerous trap.

"Come on, Pen!" hellowed Penfield, tugging at the pipe. "Let's get well in before the water comes."

The piles were twenty feet apart. Round a corner twice as far ahead red tongues were spurting. Already the air was hot and thick. Crouching, they dragged the line along several yards. Remfry was wild with impatience. He was responsible for that fire. He must put it out.

"Far enough!" he gasped at last. "Isn't that water ever coming?" It was fully five hundred feet to the engine. A few lengths from it the three-inch hose was "slammed" off into two smaller lines, one of which ran to the impatient call-men. Suddenly a tremor shook the closely woven cotton.

Psht! Psht! hissed the nozzle. Spasmodically at first, but in a few seconds foaming strongly under a two-hundred-pound pressure, the water came. The two rested the pipe over their knees, grasping the handles firmly, interlocking fingers under the tip. A powerful white jet was soon bombarding the burning pile.

The hose stiffened under their hands, responsive to every impulse from the engine. It was like a live thing, struggling to escape. But they knew its tricks, and held it hard. Three years had they been together on the pipe, and never once had it got away from them.

At the very apex of the fire, they literally held the safety of the city in their hands. Behind them loomed the gaunt, black oil tank. Should the flames reach its ten thousand gallons, nothing could save the city.

Remfry groaned at the thought. He envied Penfield. Penfield had only the fire to think of. That was bad enough, to be sure. But it was tenfold worse for him, Tom Remfry, to feel that he might have prevented all this, had he only gone to Steel Bridge with his boys.

Low as they might stoop, they could not avoid the smoke. Their smarting eyes could barely see to direct the jet. Both were choking. Penfield leaned forward and thrust his hand into the stream to spray his face. His foot slipped; he lost his balance; his grip on the handle loosened.

looking in surprise at his begrimed, excited questioner.

Remfry dropped his arm. So his boys were not responsible, after all. Bruised, muddy, saturated with pitch-pine smoke, every muscle aching, he resumed his way homeward, his mind at peace.—Albert W. Tolman.

## Two American Conquerors of the Air

By C. H. Claudy.

Almost every boy knows the names of the Americans Wilbur and Orville Wright, and their aeroplane, which has astonished the whole world.

It consists of two surfaces of cloth, stretched on wooden frames, and held apart by struts, a horizontal rudder in front, a vertical one behind, and an engine driving two propellers; there is nothing particularly startling about this. The meat of the invention lies in the shape of the surfaces and the fact that this shape can be altered in the air.

Both ends of both planes, that is, the frames on which the cloth is stretched, are movable, not upon hinges, but by bending the frames themselves, that is, bending under pressure, just as a rattan cane bends. A simple system of chains and wires and a lever controls this bending or "warping" of the planes, so that the two right-hand planes will move as one, and so that the two left-hand ones will move as one.

When the right-hand ends are bent or warped towards the earth, the left-hand ends of the planes are bent away from the earth. Both ends of both planes, of course, warp in either direction at will, but the ends warp always together. By a second lever, the rear or vertical rudder-planes are turned very much as a rudder is turned in the water. Still a third lever operates the front or horizontal rudder-planes, which steer the airship toward or away from the ground.

It has been known for years and

on the same principle that a boat will not sail well across the wind without a centreboard. Now, when the Wright machine is to go around a corner, simultaneously with the shifting of the rear rudder the planes are warped to such an extent that the whole machine leans over and goes around the corner leaning against the wind, just as a bicyclist takes a curve leaning against the centrifugal force.

There does not appear, as yet, any limit to the things that these two unassuming American gentlemen can do with their machines. They seem to go at almost any speed they please, stay up about as long as the fuel for their motor holds out, and perform any sort of evolution. Only one serious accident has marred their success, and that was owing to a weakness of the structure, not of the machine's principle.

The world needs flying-machines for many purposes—and one of them may well be to make war so terrible that no nation will ever fight.

It is a matter of pride to all who know them, know of them, have seen them fly, or heard of their conquests, here and abroad, that the best and, indeed, the only really successful conqueror of the air, thus far, is the invention of two American men who are now themselves the foremost flyers of the whole world.—St. Nicholas.

## A Tortoise's Age.

Children, do you know to what a ripe old age a tortoise will live? Well, one died in London the other day at the advanced age of 250 years. His name was Methuselah, so called in memory of the oldest man chronicled in history. On the death of the tortoise Methuselah a London paper has this to say:

The 250-year-old tortoise, Methuselah, who has been one of the curiosities of the Zoo, has ended his earthly career. No more will crowds gather around his cage and discuss him during



"THESE ARE MY BIRTHDAY PRESENTS"

years, even before Lillenthal gave his life to prove it, that a certain surface of a certain form would support a man's weight in the air if it is kept going not slower than a certain speed. To keep up the speed a motor and propellers are used instead of the flapping stroke of the bird. But the balancing! There was the difficulty of the whole matter! Lillenthal and Pilcher, his pupil, balanced themselves by throwing themselves from side to side as they hung to their "gliding machines." Once they were not quick enough, and their lives paid the penalty. Something else than an athletic shifting of weight was necessary.

That something else the Wright brothers found. When they are in the air and a gust or a puff of wind, or a shifting of their own position, or any other cause makes the machine tip, a lever is moved, and two planes warp down a little on the end that is canting towards the earth. At the same instant the opposite ends warp up. The ends which warp down immediately offer more resistance to the air through which they are moving; the ends which move up offer less. The result is that the machine ceases its tipping and rights itself. Before it tips the other way the lever is moved so that the airship again moves forward upon an even keel. In going around a corner the trouble with aeroplanes has been a "skidding" through the air, a sliding away from the true course, somewhat

his winter nap, and no more will parents and governesses take him as a text to deliver a little historical talk on the days of the Great Plague or the time when Milton wrote his "Paradise Lost" and the tortoise was young and frivolous.

"Since November Methuselah has been hibernating in his home in a snug corner beside the hot water pipes. From outward appearance he might have been dead then, yet he was alive and apparently doing well, and when the sunny weather came his awakening was looked forward to daily. The end of last week his keeper noticed a change in him, and an examination showed that from hibernation the veteran had sunk peacefully into death.

"Henry, the 200-year-old tortoise," is now the doyen of the Zoo.

## SHORT STORIES

### Mexican "Grand Bathers"

Travel in Mexico has still the charm of the unexpected, writes Mr. S. D. Kirkham in "Mexican Trails," and tells of a little journey in Morelos. Cuautla appeared to recede as I approached. The peon has no idea of distance and very little of direction. "It is about two leagues," one says. An hour or so later another says it is two leagues and a half.

At five o'clock we overtook the town. The first thing to attract my eye was "Grand Banos," which in

English means "grand baths." Now after a day's ride a man craves a "grand baño" more than all else, so I left the horse and entered.

A large placard on the wall bore the following:

"A tub of water, thirteen cents. A towel, eighteen cents."

"The person who desires to change the water will pay ten cents extra."

Determined to change the water at any price, I decided also on the towel. The lack of good hotels is the lack of all Mexico, and perhaps the discipline is beneficial. One learns to do without things.

## It Weighed

There is a streak of impracticability in most persons. Often it leads one out of the usual path to what seem short cuts, but are in reality blind alleys. Not long ago a man and his wife, both of whom are somewhat lacking in the mechanical sense, tried to put in order a pair of scales that had been in disuse.

The man got the pieces together after considerable difficulty, and he and his wife cleared a place for the scales on the desk.

"Now," said he, "let's see if they will weigh."

His wife put a light pamphlet on one plate. It happened that the weight was so adjusted that the balance was perfect.

"Fine!" said her husband.

"Yes," said she, "and see how accurate!"

## No Money to Burn

"The meanest man we ever had in our town was Jake Bond," said Mr. Wilson with an air of finality. "Yes, sir," he was the meanest. Ever hear what he used to do with the fire his last days, when he was so riddled with rheumatism he couldn't get out?"

"No," said the new carpenter, "I haven't heard that yet."

"Time you did," said Mr. Wilson, "an' I'll tell you. He was so full of rheumatism that the doctor allowed the only way he could get rid of any of his pain was to sit right in front of the fire, close to, and see if the heat wouldn't try some o' the pain out of his bones."

"Well, sir, he couldn't move round, so the woman that took care o' him would put his chair close to the fire, and there he'd sit. An' by his side he kept a mop an' pail o' water."

An' when he saw the fire getting a mite beyond the pint where he felt 'twas needed, an' saw a real lively flame busting up, he'd out with that mop from the pail, and souse it right on to the stick o' wood that was too forthrighting."

"I've sat there side o' him and seen him do it."

"Yes, sir, here in Cedarville we considered him the cap-sheaf for nighness; we cert'nly did."

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked the customer of the new grocery clerk.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am."—Selected.

"But surely you are the man to whom I gave some pie a fortnight ago."

"Yes, liddy; I thought p'raps you'd like to know I'm able to get about again."—Illustrated Bits.

## At the Spring

I stole away the other day From where the men were makin' hay, An' went an' hid behind the ring O' bushes that's around the spring. The hayin' business might be nice, If we could have it when the ice Is on the pond—an' like as not I'd like to hay if 'twas't so hot.

But as it is, I always sit As far's I can away from it; An' there beside the spring you feel A sort o' drowsy numbness steal All over you, an' ev'ry sound Is kind o' turnin' you around.

The birds are singin', sleepy like; The shadows make you think it's night.

It seems like all the things that fly Was joinin' in a lullaby. I hadn't hardly took a drink Before my eyes begun to blink, An' after that, if you'd come round, You'd found me sleepin' on the ground. I couldn't tell how long, but—well, I must 'a slept for quite a spell.

O' course they asked me where I'd ben.

"To get a drink," I says, an' then They laughed, an' pa he muttered, "Why You must 'a drunk the river dry!" But, all the same, I ruther guess The spring's the place for me, unless They catch me there—for grandpa said You've got to learn to work your head.

David C. Gale.

## FLOWER COMPETITION

Wild flowers found 23th June. Wild lamb's-tongue plantain in a sunny dry place. Wild blue snap-dragon in a shady damp place. Wild aster.

A. C. J. MUIR. (I. M. F. Barron, teacher.)

## FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

O, be not forgetful of others. Because you are out of the strife— Because neither trouble nor sorrow Is marring the peace of your life.

O, be not forgetful of others. Because you are a thinking day A path down this street, and down next street, and turn the corner, and then I'm there."

Mama kissed her, and said, "All right. One loaf of rye bread, remember."

Jeanette really did know the way to the bakery, or would have if she had not happened to be looking at a dear little pony cart just when she ought to have turned the first corner. So she went on to the next street, and that carried her into a strange neighborhood. When she got to where the bakery ought to be, it was not there at all. Where was she? She looked round in sudden terror. Nothing was as she remembered it! "Oh, I'm lost," she whispered tearfully. There was an open lot on the corner, with a dog

in it. She was afraid of dogs. She ran on down the street. Perhaps she had not gone far enough to reach the bakery. She heard a little wailing cry and looked across to the opposite sidewalk.

There was a little girl just as big as she, and this little girl was crying, too, crying out loud! Jeanette stopped to look at her and to wonder what could be the matter.

"She feels bad, and hasn't got anybody to comfort her," Jeanette thought. She looked round. "There isn't anybody but me. I guess I must go." She ran over.

"Hullo! Don't cry—I'm here! won't let anybody hurt you," and Jeanette put her arm round the other little girl.

"I want—my mama!" she sobbed. "I can't find my house!"

"Never mind!" comforted Jeanette. "Maybe I can find it."

"I'm Charlotte Cashen. I live at 55 Summer street. I'm four years old." Then little Charlotte stared at Jeanette. "Why, you're cryin', too!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, I forgot!" said Jeanette. "I was cryin' 'cause I was lost. I couldn't find the baker's shop. I live on Summer street, and I'm four years old, and my name's Jeanette Jacobs."

Little Charlotte showed dimples through her tears. "Ain't that funny?" she said. "You're lost and I'm lost, and you found me, and I found you! But I want my mama! I want to see a



# THE GALLOPING HORSE

By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Until instantaneous photography was introduced, a little more than twenty-five years ago (by the discovery of the means of increasing the sensitiveness of a photographic plate), and gradually became familiar to everyone in the exhibitions known as the "biograph" or "cinematograph," the actual position of the legs in a galloping horse at any given fraction of a second was unknown. Anyone who has tried to "see" their position will agree that it cannot be done. Attempts had been made to make out what the movements and positions of the legs "must" be, by studying the hoof-marks in a soft track laid for the purpose. But the result was not satisfactory. As everyone knows, the so-called "biograph" pictures are produced by an enormous series of separate instantaneous photographs taken on a continuous transparent flexible film or ribbon. The pictures are thrown by the lantern on to a screen, and are jerked along at the rate of from thirty to sixty a second, and are magnified enormously. Animals and men in rapid movement, railway trains, the waves of the sea are thus photographed, and when the serial pictures are thrown on the screen the result is that the eye detects no interval between the successive pictures—the figures appear as continuous moving objects. This is due to the fact that the impression produced on the retina of the eye by each picture lasts for a tenth of a second (less with brighter light), so that it has not gone or ceased before the next picture is there; hence there is no break in the retinal impression, but continuity.

It is this duration of the impression on the retina which prevents us from separating or "seeing distinctly" the successive phases of a horse's leg as he gallops by—and has led to the remarkable result that no artist has ever until twenty-five years ago represented correctly the gallop of a horse. If we examine the separate pictures of a galloping horse as taken on a cinematograph film (and I wish they would sometimes show us the separate pictures at a "biograph" exhibition), we have before us the actual record of the positions assumed by the legs at intervals of the thirtieth of a second (or whatever less interval and length of exposure may have been chosen), and it is simply astonishing how utterly different they are from what had been supposed. Twenty years ago Mr. Maybridge produced a number of these instantaneous photographs of moving animals—such as the horse in gallop, trot, canter, amble, walk, and jumping and bucking—also the dog running, birds of several kinds flying, camel, elephant, deer, and other animals in rapid movement. The animals were photographed on a track in front of a wall, marked out to show measured yards; the time was accurately recorded to show rate of movement and length of exposure, and of interval between successive pictures. By means of three cameras worked by electric shutter-openers, a side, a back, and a front view of the animal were taken simultaneously. Repeated photographs were obtained at intervals of a fraction of a second, giving a series of fifteen or twenty pictures of the moving animal. The length of exposure for each picture was the one-hundredth of a second or less, and Maybridge's great difficulty had been to invent a shutter which would act rapidly enough. I have these pictures before me now. They show that what has been drawn by artists and called the "flying gallop," in which the legs are fully extended and all the feet are off the ground, with the hind hoofs turned upwards, never occurs at all in the galloping horse, nor anything in the least like it. There is a fraction of a second when all four legs of the galloping horse are off the ground, but they are not then extended, but, on the contrary, are drawn, the hind ones forward, and the front ones backward, under the horse's belly. A model showing this actual instantaneous attitude of the galloping horse has recently been placed in the Natural History Museum. When the hoofs touch the ground again after this instantaneous lifting and bending of the legs under the horse, the first to touch it is that of one of the hind legs, which is pushed very far forward, forming an acute angle with the body. The shock of the horse's impact on the ground

is thus received by the hind leg which reaches obliquely forward beneath the body like an elastic v-spring. Since the instantaneous photographs have become generally known artists have ceased to represent the galloping horse in the curious stretched pose which used to be familiar to everyone in Herring's racing plates, with both fore and hind legs nearly horizontal, and the flat surface of the hind hoofs actually turned upwards! Indeed, as early as 1886 a French painter, M. Aime Morot, availed himself of the information afforded by the then quite novel instantaneous photographs of the galloping horse, and exhibited a picture of the cavalry fight at Rezonville between the French and Germans, in which the old flying gallop does not appear, but the attitudes of the horses are those revealed by the new photographs. The

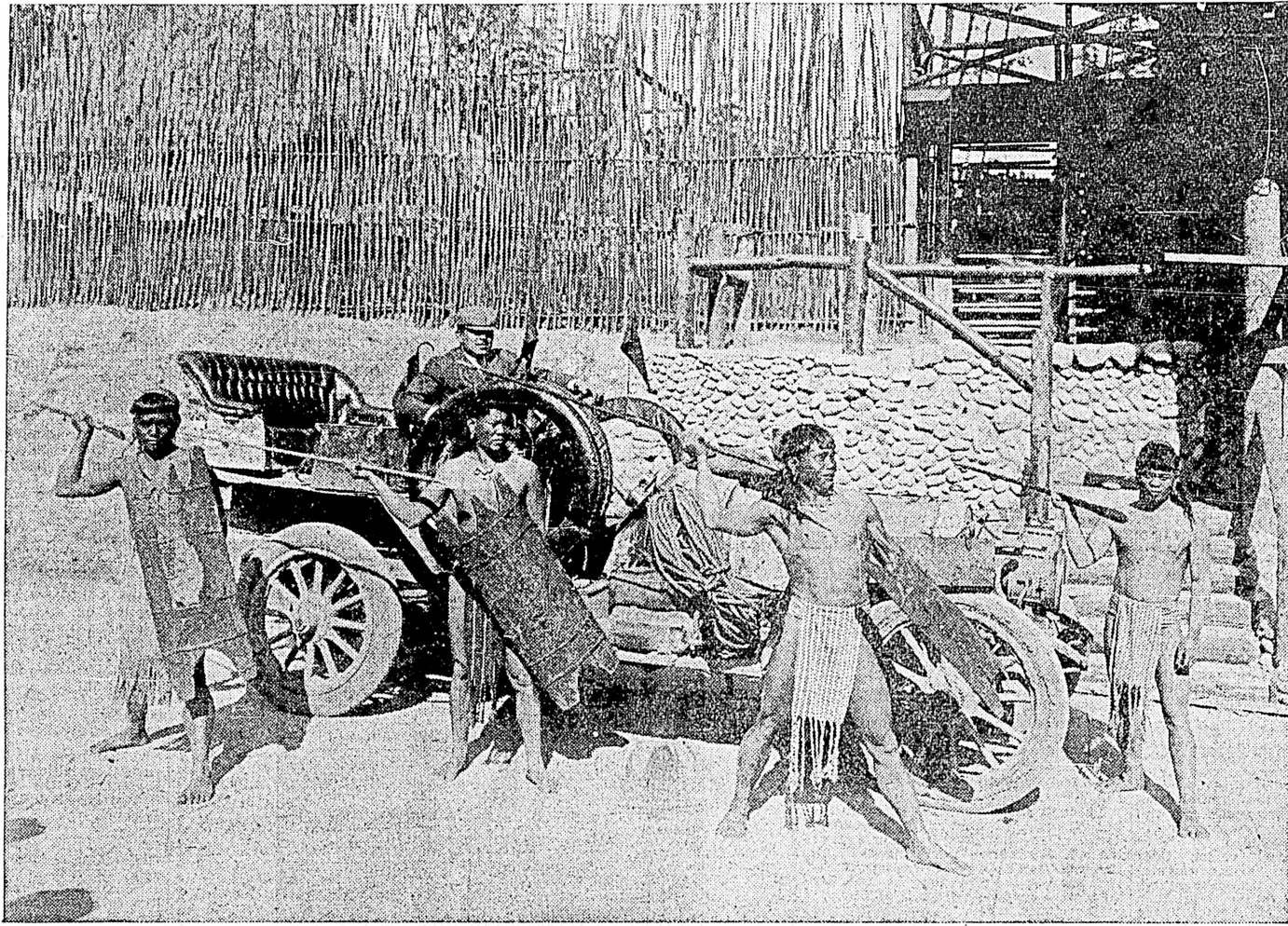
(or of any other very rapid movement of anything) can not be seen separately by the human eye, but can only be separated by instantaneous photography, ought an artist to introduce into a picture which is not intended to serve merely as a scientific diagram an appearance which has no actual existence so far as his or other human eyes are concerned? And further, if he ought not to do this, what ought he to do, on the supposition that his purpose is to convey to others the same impression of rapid movement which exists—not, be it observed, in his eye, or on the retina of that eye—but in his mind, as the result of attention and judgment?

The first of these questions has been answered by the great French authority on archaeology and the history of art, M. Solomon Reinach, whose writings are as lucid and terse as they are

conventional poses for the running horse in art, of which only the third to be mentioned below has any resemblance to a real pose, and that not one of rapid movement. We find: (1) The elongated or stretched-legged pose (French, "cabre allongé"), in which, whilst the front legs are off the ground, and all four legs are stretched nearly as much as in the flying gallop, there is this essential difference, viz., that the hoofs of the hind legs are firmly planted on the ground. This pose is seen in a picture by the same artist (Labbbs) of two years earlier date than that in which he introduced "the flying gallop." The "stretch-legged pose" is found in Egyptian works of 580 B. C., and is a favorite pose to indicate the gallop, in ancient Assyrian as well as mediæval art, for instance, in the Bayeux tapestry; (2) the second pose made use of for this

al, if inaccurate, genius of an eighteenth-century English horse-painter. That, however, is not the case. M. Reinach has shown that it has a much more extraordinary history. It is neither more nor less than the fact that in the pre-Homeric art of Greece—that which is called "Mycenaean" (of which so much was made known by the discoveries of that wonderful man Schliemann when he dug up the citadel of Agamemnon)—the figures of animals, horses, deer, bulls (see the beautiful gold cups of Vaphio!), dogs, lions and griffins, in the exact conventional pose of "the flying gallop," are quite abundant! There was an absolute break in the tradition of art between the early gold workers of Mycenaean (1800 to 1600 B.C.) and the Greeks of Homer's time (800 B.C.). Europe never received it, nor did the Assyrians nor the Egyptians. Thirty centuries and more separate the reappearance in Europe of the flying gallop—through Stubbs—from the only other European examples of it—the Mycenaean. What, then, had become of it and how did it come to England? M. Reinach shows by actual specimens of art-work that the Mycenaean art tradition, and with it the "flying gallop," passed slowly through Asia Minor into ancient Persia, thence by Southern Siberia to the Chinese empire, as early as 150 B.C., and that the "flying gallop," so to speak, "flourished" there for centuries, and was transmitted by Chinese to the Japanese, in whose drawings it is frequent. It was at last finally brought back to Europe, and to the extreme west of it, namely, England, by the importation in the eighteenth century into England of large numbers of Japanese works of art. It was a Japanese drawing (M. Reinach infers) which suggested to Stubbs the upturned hinder hoofs and the detachment from the ground of "the flying gallop" which he gave in his portrait of "Baronet," and so established that pose for century in modern European art. This is a delighted tracing out of the wanderings of an artistic "convention," and the curious thing is that its chief importance is not that it has to do with the movements of the horse, but that it tends (as do other discoveries) to establish the gradual passage of pre-classical Mycenaean art across Central Asia to China and Japan by trade routes and human migrations which had no touch with later Greece nor with Assyria nor India.

How did the Mycenaeans come to invent, or at any rate adopt, the convention of "the flying gallop" seeing that it does not truly represent either the fact or the appearance of a galloping horse? Though 20,000 years ago the earliest of all known artists, the wonderful cave-men of the Reindeer period, drew bison, boars, and deer in rapid running movement with consummate skill, they were (be it said to their credit!) innocent of the conventional pose of the "flying gallop." I base this statement on my own knowledge of their work. M. Reinach thinks that the "flying gallop" was devised as an intentional expression of energy in movement. I venture to hold the opinion that it was observed by the Mycenaeans in the dog, in which Maybridge's photographs (now before me) demonstrate that it occurs regularly as an attitude of that animal's quickest pace or gallop. It is easy to see "the flying gallop" in the case of the dog, since the dog does not travel so fast as the galloping horse, and can be more readily brought under accurate vision on account of its smaller size. The late Professor Marey (a great investigator of animal movement) appears to have denied that the dog exhibits the full stretch of both limbs with the pads of the hind-feet upturned, and all the feet free from the ground. He was mistaken, as Maybridge's photograph giving side and back view of a galloping fox-terrier amply demonstrates. It is quite in accordance with probability that the early Mycenaean artists, having seen how the dog galloped, erroneously proceeded to put the galloping horse and all other animals which they wished "to make gallop" into the same position. I must leave to another day the question as to what attitude and appearances an artist ought—bearing in mind the purposes of art—to give to a galloping horse, should he attempt to present one in a picture or other work.



The Igorotes were among the most interested spectators when the Thomas Pathfinder car arrived in Seattle, May 19. The Filipinos surrounded the Pathfinder when it reached the "Pay Streak," at the Exposition Grounds, and posed for this picture. George Miller, driver of the Pathfinder, is at the wheel.

picture is an epoch-making one, whether justifiable or not, and is now in the gallery of the Luxembourg. It must be noted that though Meissonier and others had succeeded in representing more truthfully than had been customary, other movements of the horse, such as "pacing," ambling, cantering, and trotting, yet in regard to them, also, more easily observed because less rapid, the instantaneous photograph served to correct erroneous conclusions.

Two very interesting questions arise in connection with the discovery by instantaneous photography of the actual positions successively taken up by the legs of a galloping horse. The first is one of historical and psychological importance, viz., why and when did artists adopt the false but generally-accepted attitude of the "flying gallop"? The second is psychological, and also physiological, viz., if we admit that the true instantaneous phases of the horse's gallop

accurate, and solidly based on research. M. Reinach shows (and produces drawings to support his statement) that in Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, mediæval, and modern art up to the end of the eighteenth century "the flying gallop" does not appear at all! The first example (so far as those schools are concerned) is an engraving by G. T. Stubbs in 1794 of a horse called Baronet. The essential points about "the flying gallop" are that the fore limbs are fully stretched forward, the hind limbs fully stretched backward, and that the flat surfaces of the hinder hoofs are facing upwards. After this engraving of 1794 the attitude became generally adopted in English art to represent a galloping horse, and the French painter, Gercault, introduced it into France in 1821 in his celebrated picture, the "Derby d'Epsom," which is now in the Louvre.

Previously to this there had been three other

purpose is the "flex-legged pose," in which all the four legs are flexed, so that the hind legs rest on the ground beneath the horse's body, whilst the fore legs "paw" the air. This is seen both in Egyptian, Greek, and Renaissance art (Leonardo, Raphael, and Velasquez). It is by no means so graceful or true to Nature as the next pose, but gives an impression of greater energy and rapidity; (3) the third pose represents a kind of "prancing," and is seen on the frieze of the Parthenon and in many subsequent Greek, Roman, and other works copied from or inspired by this Greek original. One only of the hind legs is on the ground, and the animal's body is thrown up as though its advance were checked by the rein. It is called "the canter" by M. Reinach, but that term can only be applied to it when the axis of the body is horizontal and parallel to the surface of the ground.

The reader will perhaps now suppose that we must attribute the "flying gallop" to the origin-

## Wreck of H. M. Ship Birkenhead Recalled by the Death of the Last Survivor

The death of the last survivor of His Majesty's troopship Birkenhead, is a suitable occasion for recalling the memorable wreck of 1882, no less noteworthy for the loss of 436 lives than for the display of military pluck and discipline. William Smith, who died the other day in Banbury Workhouse, lived longest of the 194 fated to be rescued out of 630 persons on board the Birkenhead at the time of her striking the rocks in Simon's Bay, South Africa, with such terrible results. A discarded frigate, she was carrying from Queenstown reinforcements for the Kaffir War, numbering 13 officers, 9 sergeants and 466 men. Besides these there were on board 20 women and children and some officers of the medical staff. The crew consisted of about 130 officers and seamen.

Early on the morning of the 26th of January, 1882, the ship struck on a precipitous rock, with two fathoms of water under her bows and eleven by the stern. The commander, Mr. Salmond, rushed on deck, ordered the small anchor to be let go, the quarter boats to be got out and a turn astern alongside the ship; the paddle-box boats to be got out and a turn astern to be given to the engines.

The last order seems to have been a fatal measure, for as the Birkenhead backed from the rock the water rushed into the large hole made by the concussion; and the ship striking again, the whole plates of the foremost bilge were buckled up, and the parti-

tion bulkheads torn asunder. The consequence was that in a very few minutes the forward compartments were filled with water and a great number of the unfortunate soldiers were drowned in their berths.

**Heroic Composure and Obedience.** In the meanwhile Mr. Salmond and his officers and the commanders of the military were doing their duty with heroic composure on deck; the survivors of the soldiers had mustered and awaited the orders of their officers with firm discipline. Mr. Salmond gave orders to Colonel Stoen, 74th Regiment, to send troops to the chain pumps, and all implicitly obeyed. The women and children were calmly placed in the cutter which lay alongside in the charge of an officer, to be pulled off to a short distance to be free from the danger of a rush; two other boats were also manned; but even in this highly organized man-of-war, as has happened in less disciplined boats, one of the lifeboats that were lowered into the water was immediately swamped, and the other, and the boat on the booms, could not be launched at all. Thus, no more than three boats, which were deeply laden with seventy-eight persons, were all that were available for about 630 persons.

**Ship Breaks and Sinks.** In ten minutes after the first concussion, and while the engines were still going astern, the ship, as stated, struck again under the engine-room. Instantly the Birkenhead broke in two,

about the mainmast; the forepart of the ship, rose and sank; the stern part, now covered with men, floated a few minutes longer and then sank, leaving the main-topmast and top-sail-yard only visible above water.

To this awful moment the resolution and coolness of all hands were remarkable—"far exceeding," says Captain Wright, 91st Regiment, "anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline."

**No Use for It.** Aunt Ann Arkwright, the bustling spouse of Uncle Joshua Arkwright, proudly showed him a silver implement which a friend had given her as a birthday present. It was shaped something like a spittle, but broadened considerably toward the handle. Uncle Joshua inspected it with some curiosity. "What is it?" he asked. "No, not the least in the world." "Well," said Aunt Ann, "it's a pie-knife."

**Nigerians' Study of Dictionary.** That the natives of Nigeria are capable of advanced forms of education is apparently proved by this little incident, told by Constance Larymore in "A Resident's Wife in Nigeria."

My husband told me that in the course of the patrol they passed through a valley where the inhabitants of the rocks and hills above apparently made their homes in holes and caves; one member of the party idly asked what was the scientific name for cave-dwellers, the word having slipped his memory for the moment.

No one appeared to be able to supply the word. But then the native interpreter, plucking along behind, came up, saying, "Pardon me, sir, don't you mean troglodytes?" The Englishman, amazed, asked where he had ever heard such a word, and "George" replied, placidly—"I was reading a dictionary one day, and saw it."

**A New Sect.** Mr. Kirke had been setting forth some of his cheerful views of life, and the summer boarder was much pleased. "You are a real optimist!" she said joyfully. "No, ma'am," said Mr. Kirke, with reproachful decision. "If I've given you any reason to think I'm going back on the Methodist church that I was raised and brought up in, I'm sorry; you've mistook my talk. I haven't any quarrel with folks that find these new sects helpful, but the old ones are good enough for me."

**A Practical Definition.** A student was told to define the words transparent, translucent, and opaque. "I cannot precisely define the terms," professor," answered the student, "but I can indicate their meaning. The windows of this room were once transparent, they are now translucent, and if not cleaned, they will soon be opaque."

Under this stern obedience to discipline, the whole mass were engulfed in the waves by the sinking of the ship. Such as were not sucked into the abyss clung to the mast and yards, some—mostly those of the officers who had lifebelts—struck out for the shore, others grasped floating spars and pieces of driftwood.

The terrors of the sinking ship were nothing to the agony now to be countered—those on the mast yard had prospect only of a brief respite; those who were floating a still more horrible anticipation in a sea abounding with sharks; the coast was inaccessible for miles owing to heavy breakers, and to those who should be fortunate enough to escape the jaws of the fish of prey and reach the shores of their companions who heard their last shrieks and saw them disappear—more were swept into the bank of seaweed, entangled and drowned, their corpses affording prey for many days afterwards to the voracious fish; some—perhaps thirty or forty—were fortunate enough to find a passage through the weed and reach the shore exhausted and naked. Under a burning sun they had to traverse arid sand thickly planted with prickly shrubs until at length they reached a farm settlement.

**Thrilling Tales of Rescue.** The country was alarmed, and all hastened to the coast. The shore, particularly the outside of the seaweed, was diligently searched, but only four persons were found alive. Five of the horses swam to shore.

In the meanwhile, after much difficulty, the gig succeeded in finding a small cove in which her crew (nine persons) landed, and sent a message to Simon's Bay. The Rhinamanthus was instantly dispatched, but she was anticipated by the schooner Lioness, which took the crews of the boats aboard, amongst whom were the women and children, and arrived in sufficient time at the wreck to rescue about forty persons who were still clinging to the main-top-sail-yard. With these, altogether 116 persons, she made sail for Simon's Bay. The warship having taken on board those who had landed on the coast, returned to port.

As has been said, of the 630 persons aboard the Birkenhead at the time of the catastrophe, 194 were saved—namely, of the ship's company, 7 officers and 53 seamen, boys, and marines; of the military passengers, 134—namely, 7 women, 13 children, 5 officers, and 125 soldiers.

Six weeks elapsed before the intelligence reached the home country, and mingled with the feelings of horror and compassion excited by the news were sentiments of a more elevated kind. Though the unfortunate men had not fallen gloriously on the battlefield or in the sea-fight, yet they had not the less perished in the service of their country; and rarely has the most glorious death called forth more earnest tribute of admiration, to soothe the affliction of kinsmen, than the heroic calmness and devotion of the sufferers received on this occasion from their countrymen.